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MARK TWAIN'S

SCRAP BOOK.

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281,657.

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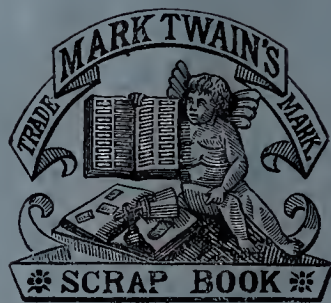
GREAT BRITAIN.

REGISTERED No. 15,979.

DIRECTIONS.

Use but little moisture, and only on the gummed lines. Press the
scrap on without wetting it.

DANIEL SLOTE & COMPANY,
NEW YORK.



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From, *Opinion*

Chambersburg Pa.

Date, *July 22 1898*

Reminiscent and Historical Corner.

ERRORS IN HISTORICAL WORKS.

To be of value historical works need to be accurate. They should not only be carefully written but carefully printed, for if an error goes out in a book which obtains a wide circulation, that book becomes the disseminator of false information and misleads a multitude.

Historical works of note generally are accurate, but some of considerable pretension contain errors which impeach their reliability. The regular edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* is perhaps not open to criticism, though in its chronological chapter it contains a statement which sounds strangely in this part of the world: "1755. General Braddock's expedition against the French in Canada; he is defeated and killed, July 9." And what is very singular, the "Britannica" does not mention the expedition of General Forbes, which, resulting as it did in the capture of Fort Dequesne, was far more important than Braddock's.

Braddock's march was through northern Virginia, western Maryland and southwestern Pennsylvania. But in the early days of the white settlement of the northern part of North America, the name of Canada was applied to a much larger scope of country than has been called by that name in the past century and a half. In 1681, the year before he himself came to his Province, William Penn sent over with his Deputy Governor a letter addressed "To the Emperor of Canada," informing him of the grant he had received from the King of England and his desire to be on friendly terms with the Emperor and his people. It was designed that the contents

of this letter be made known to whoever should appear to be the head Chief of the Indians inhabiting this region. In view of these facts the "Britannica" can not be charged with error; but in the "Supplement" (of five volumes) to the edition issued in this country by Hubbard Brothers in 1885, there is a single error which is calculated to destroy confidence in the whole five volumes. This consists in the statement, in a sketch of Robert J. Walker, that he was Secretary of State under President Polk. Considering the figure cut in the politics of the country by the "Walker Tariff" of 1846, neither a writer for an Encyclopedia nor a proof-reader for a publishing house can be excused for not knowing that Robert J. Walker was Secretary of the Treasury.

But errors in works pertaining to our local history are what it is my purpose to write about.

On page 31 of McCauley's History of Franklin county, where incursions of Indians into this section are set forth, this statement is made: "On the 3d of July, 1754, large numbers of the Indians of the west acted with the British troops in the capture of the Colonial forces under Colonel George Washington at Fort Necessity, and they were mainly instrumental in causing the defeat of General Braddock in July, 1755." If McCauley wrote this just as it stands, he made a slip of the pen which the proof-reader should have discovered and marked. As all who are conversant with the events referred to are well aware, the troops to whom Washington surrendered Fort Necessity were French, not British. The error is calculated to give beginners in history a wrong start.

On page 25 McCauley says: "McCord's fort, near Parnell's Knob, was captured by the Indians on or about the 4th of April, 1756, and burned, and all the inmates, twenty-seven in number, were either killed or carried into captivity." On page 32 he says: "In April, 1756, McCord's fort, near Powell's Knob, as already stated, was captured by the Indians, and all the inmates, twenty-seven in number, were either killed or carried into captivity." The error is in the name given to the Knob in page 32. It should be Parnell's as printed in page 25.

There are mistakes in names in the same work. The most glaring of these is on page 255, where it is printed in three places that Samuel Dechart was Director of the Poor in 1830, 1831 and 1832. I do not believe there ever was a man named Samuel Dechart in Franklin county. Daniel Dechart, who was for a long lifetime one of the best-known residents of Chambersburg, and who died in 1862 in the 83d year of his age, was Director of the Poor for the three years above mentioned.

The sketch of Franklin county contained in Dr. Egle's History of Pennsylvania is an excellent one, but its opening para-

graph is marked by errors which I cannot understand how its highly intelligent writer happened to fall into. It reads as follows:

"On the 27th of January, 1759, Lancaster county was divided by act of Assembly, and the southern division thereof erected into a new county, to which the name of Cumberland was given, with the town of Carlisle as the seat of justice. For a quarter of a century the county of Cumberland, thus constituted, remained intact, when the wants of the steadily thriving dwellers on Conococheague, the inhabitants of the southwestern portion of Cumberland, led them to petition the General Assembly of 1784 that their territory might be named a new county. * * In compliance therewith, the General Assembly, on the 9th of April, 1784, passed an act allowing certain the southern and western portions of Cumberland, * * to be erected into a new county, to be named Franklin."

This extract abounds in errors. If Cumberland had not been erected till 1759, and her territory had remained intact till Franklin was erected in 1784, "a quarter of a century" would have elapsed as stated. But Cumberland was erected in 1750 and Franklin over thirty-four years later. And instead of remaining intact, Cumberland was shorn of by far the greater portion of her territory before Franklin was created. Bedford was formed in 1771, with boundaries "beginning where the Province line crosses the Tuscarora mountain, and running along the summit of said mountain to the gap near the head of Path valley; thence with a north line to the Juniata; thence with the Juniata to the mouth of Shaver's creek; thence northeast to the line of Berks county; thence along the Berks county line north-westward to the western boundaries of the Province," &c., &c.

This line started at the Maryland line on the eastern side of the Little Cove, (Warren township), and passed on top of the Tuscarora to the gap beyond Concord, whence it ran north through the west end of what is now Juniata county to the Juniata river in what is now Mifflin county, probably striking the river about MeVeytown or some miles west of it, from which point it followed the river up to the mouth of Shaver's creek, where Petersburg now stands, in Huntingdon county, whence it ran northeast to the Berks county line. This left Cumberland only so much of her vast territory as lay east and south of the lines described.

Northumberland, erected in 1772, still further curtailed Cumberland. Then Franklin was taken off in 1784, part of Mifflin (which then included Juniata) in 1789, and Perry in 1820, this latter curtailment reducing Cumberland to her present limits.

The Little Cove, which lay west of the

Tuscarora, went with Bedford under the terms of the act erecting that county, but was set over to Franklin in the year 1798.

The date (1759) assigned to the act creating Cumberland, by the writer of the sketch of Franklin county, might be set down as a mere typographical error, if it had not been followed by the statement that the limits of Cumberland had remained unchanged until Franklin was stricken off, "a quarter of a century" later. From 1759 to 1784 would measure a quarter of a century. But Cumberland was erected in 1750 and was twice cut down before the Franklin cut was made, the first (Bedford) cut taking off half the territory of the whole Province.

There is another error in the sketch of Franklin county, which, though not important, may as well be referred to. "Stony Batter" is described and "the ruins of two log cabins" are referred to, and it is added: "Many years ago a Scotch trader dwelt in one of these cabins, and had a store in the other, where he drove a small but profitable traffic with the Indians and frontiersmen, who came down the mountain," &c., &c. This trader was named James Buchanan, and, as the sketch correctly states, he was the father of the fifteenth President of the United States. But he was not Scotch, unless nearly all the settlers in the Cumberland Valley at that time could be so-called, and I may add that he was not a very early settler here. He was born in Ireland and came to Pennsylvania from Donegal in 1783, and located at Stony Batter in that or the succeeding year. I doubt about his having traded with Indians to any extent. The Indians had gone west of the Allegheny river—nearly all of them beyond the limits of Pennsylvania—and the traffic at Stony Batter was with white men, the "Packers" whose famous Path is visible there to this day.

That the father of President Buchanan was a native of Ireland I can state on the authority of the President himself, and here I may relate one of a number of instances in which he referred to this fact in conversing with myself. The father had become the owner of some land in Kentucky. Irish settlers were crowding in there and trouble had arisen between them and some non-residents whose lands they had located on, not knowing that these had been purchased. I think it was just after his graduation at Dickinson College in 1809, when he was in his nineteenth year, that the future President was sent to Kentucky by his father to look after his lands. He made the journey on horseback from Mercersburg, stopping the first night at the old Reamer tavern at the foot of Sideling Hill, on the old road, near half a mile north of the stone tavern erected by Reamer when the turnpike was made. There were settlers gathered at

public house where he stopped in Kentucky and they asked him if he was not afraid to come out there among them, considering what had been alleged about their turbulent disposition. He answered, "No; my father is an Irishman and he told me I would always be safe among Irishmen." The answer pleased them and they declared they would defend him with their lives. There had been some intrusion on his father's lands, but he settled all satisfactorily.

We claim President James Buchanan as a native of Franklin county, and as the south-western boundary of the county has stood for exactly one hundred years, the claim is correct. But at the time of his birth, and for perhaps the first half dozen years of his life, (I forget the date of his father's removal to Mercersburg,) he must have been a Bedford county boy. As already stated in this article, the line which set off Bedford from Cumberland ran along the summit of the Tuscarora mountain, and that portion of Franklin which lies west of the summit mentioned was not acquired by this county till the year 1798. Stony Batter, in which James Buchanan was born on the 23d of April, 1791, is west of the Tuscarora, in a bowl scooped out between that and the Cove mountain, and if the Bedford line followed the summit of the Tuscarora from 1771 till 1798, without deviation, Stony Batter must have been in Bedford county at the time of Mr. Buchanan's birth and for seven years thereafter. This year 1898 marks the one hundredth anniversary of Franklin county's acquisition of this historical spot.

Territorially, Chester, one of the three counties created in 1682, and the first organized in the Province, was the great county of Pennsylvania. This distinction passed to Lancaster in 1729, to Cumberland in 1750 and to Bedford in 1771. In 1773, after the erection of Westmoreland, the three counties of Bedford, Northumberland and Westmoreland, covered probably two-thirds of the territory of the whole Province. They stretched from (and included) what is now Susquehanna, the second county from the northeastern corner of the State, and from the western boundary of Franklin county, to the Ohio line and the Virginia Panhandle.

In the sketch of Westmoreland county in Dr. Egle's history, it is stated that "From 1769 to 1771, all the western portion of the State was embraced in Cumberland county." The date "1769" is probably a typographical error. As Cumberland was created in the first month of 1750, the intention of the writer may have been to say from 1749 to 1771; but as it stands in the book, the date is a mistake and is calculated to mislead.

I may add as a fact of local interest, though not in any way related to errors in historical works, that in 1838 Thaddeus

Stevens had the boundary line between Franklin and Adams changed so as to take from the former and add to the latter a strip of territory in which he was interested. I think the strip included the Caledonia Iron Works. The members of the Legislature from Franklin county were political friends of Mr. Stevens, but whether they shut their eyes on this account or the operation was adroitly done without their knowledge, did not become known. The act created some excitement in Franklin county, and Frederick Smith, then a very prominent member of the Bar, was earnestly solicited to become a candidate for the Legislature for the purpose of rectifying what was held to have been a wrong. He consented to run, and along with William McKinstry, of Mercersburg, was elected, and at the ensuing session Franklin county recovered the lost strip. The act taking it away was signed by Governor Ritner and the act restoring it by Governor Porter.

JOHN M. COOPER.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Under the head of Notes and Queries VALLEY SPIRIT will publish from time to time, biographical sketches, genealogical records and other matter pertaining to local history. The purpose of Notes and Queries is to gather fragments of local history that exist only in the memory or in the possession of a few, and publish these and other matters of local history where they will be accessible to all who are interested and who desire to make use of them. There is much of such matter of public interest and this will be one manner of its preservation.

Notes and Queries is therefore for the public's benefit and will be open for them. We ask those who have interest to furnish such matter and VALLEY SPIRIT will print it for you.

BRADDOCK'S ROUTE.

The Cumberland and Shenandoah valleys are one and the same, localized by different names, of which the Potomac river is the dividing line. The general direction is northeast and southwest. The northwestern boundary of the valley is the North or Kittatinny mountain in the Cumberland valley, and the Little North mountain in the Shenandoah valley. These ranges are continuous, save where interrupted, like the valley by the passage of the Potomac through them. Parallel to this range, and about the same distance from it, three creeks drain the valleys, two, the Opequon and Conococheague, flowing north and south, empty into the Potomac, and one, the Conodoguinet, flowing north, empties into the Susquehanna.

These streams are the dividing line between the Trenton limestone and the Hudson River slate, the slate lands lying to the west, and make a pretty direct line from Harrisburg to Winchester.

What is now Franklin county was formerly a part of Cumberland county, known as the Conococheague settlement, from its principal stream, the Conococheague creek. It is a tradition that a great part of the best lands in the Conococheague valley, were at the first settlement of the county, what is now called in the western states "prairie." The land was without timber, covered with rich luxuriant grass, with some scattered trees, hazel bushes, wild plums and crab apples. It was then generally called the "barrens."

The timber was found on or near the water courses and on the slate soil. This accounts for the preference given by the early Scotch-Irish settlers to the slate lands, before the limestone lands were surveyed and located. The slate had the attractions of wood, water courses and meadows, and were free from rock at the surface. (Men of mark of the Cumberland valley, Alfred Nevin).

In the Shenandoah valley precisely the same conditions prevailed. Kercheval in the History of the Valley of Virginia (p. 44) says: "Much the greater part of the country between what is called the little North Mountain and the Shenandoah river, at the first settling of the valley was one vast prairie, and like the rich prairies of the west offered the finest pasturage for wild animals. The buffalo, elk, deer, wolf and all other kinds of wild animals, wild fowls, etc., common to forest countries, were abundant."

Parallel with the Opequon, but separated from it by the Great North and Cacapon mountains, the Cacapon river flows into the Potomac a short distance west of Hancock.

Settlements began in Pennsylvania, along the Conodoguinet and Conococheague as early as 1730, but it was not until 1736 that the Indian title was extinguished, after which the Scotch-Irish came in large numbers.

About the same time, 1732, Joist Hite with others, amounting to sixteen families in all, removed from Pennsylvania, cutting their road from York, and crossing the Potomac about two miles above Harper's Ferry, settled on the Opequon about five miles south of Winchester. About the same time an enterprising Quaker by the name of Ross, obtained a warrant, for surveying 40,000 acres of land. The surveys on this warrant were made along that stream, north of Winchester. Pretty numerous immigrants of the Quaker profession removed from Pennsylvania and settled on Ross's surveys, and as early as 1738 this people had regular monthly meetings on the Opequon. Also at this early period many immigrants settled on the Cacapon and its tributary, Lost river, and on both banks of the Potomac, around the mouth of these tributary streams.

Between 1743 and 1754 settlers from Bucks county, Penna., Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, fourteen or fifteen families from New Jersey, and some

Baptists from New England, were stretched along the Opequon from Winchester to the Potomac. There were two Presbyterian meeting houses, one on the Tuscarora creek, near what is now Martinsburg, and one at Falling Waters, both erected about the same time.

Winchester, which in 1738 comprised two log cabins, was in 1752 by an act of assembly established a town "at the court house of Frederick county."

In the Cumberland valley, in 1754, we find several towns, and a quite thickly settled district, between the Susquehanna and Potomac, but the largest part of the population, as shown by the list of taxables, were west of the streams already referred to, upon the slate lands.

As early as 1736, by order of the court at Lancaster, a road was laid out leading from Harris Ferry to the Potomac, known as the "great road," and while no mention is made of a road in the Shenandoah valley, Kercheval says: "At the time of the first settlement in the Shenandoah valley, a war path traveled by the northern and southern Indians, led from the Potomac, and passed a little west of Winchester, southwardly. This path forked a few miles north of Winchester, diverging more to the east, crossed the Opequon and led on to the forks of the Shenandoah, while the other crossed over the North mountain and valley, thence over First mountain to the South river valley. The settlers saw numerous war parties passing and repassing through the valley, particularly the Delewares and Catawbass. It must have crossed the Potomac at the mouth of the Conococheague, for in 1736 a battle occurred between these tribes at the mouth of the Conococheague on Friend's land, in which but one Delaware escaped, and he took refuge in Friend's house. As the roads generally followed the Indian trails, the road when built probably followed this path. In 1754, however, ferries were in existence, Walkins, at the mouth of the Conococheague, and Williams near the mouth of the Opequon.

When Washington in 1754 met his defeat at the Great Meadows, a road or path, seems to have existed from Winchester to the forks of the Cacapon, thence along that stream to its junction with the Potomac, when it crossed over to the Maryland side, and followed its northern bank to Wills creek, then a trading post of the Ohio company. The independent companies, of Foot, commanded by Clark and Rutherford, ordered from New York by Governor Dinwiddie, were marched from Hampton Roads, to Wills Creek September 1, 1754, where they were joined by Captain Demeic's independent company from South Carolina, and on the 12th commenced erecting the works. These troops passed through Winchester.

On the 1st of January, 1755, Sir John St. Clair, deputy quartermaster general, arrived in America and at once found active employment in acquainting himself with the nature and scene of his future duties. Having procured from the governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and from other sources, all the maps and information that were obtainable respecting the country through

which the expedition was to pass, he proceeded, in company with Governor Sharpe, of Maryland, upon a tour of inspection to Wills Creek. On the 26th of January, Sir John and Governor Sharpe found the troops at that point had built a sufficient fort with several large magazines and barracks for all the expected army. This fort was called Fort Cumberland in honor of the captain general. A company from Maryland had arrived there about the end of November, 1754, and remained through the winter quartered in huts they had built for themselves. Later in the season, the Virginia troops made their appearance. On his return, Sir John descended Wills creek and the Potomac, 200 miles in an open canoe, till he reached Annapolis, whence he repaired to Williamsburg to await Braddock's arrival. He employed a number of men to prepare flat bottomed boats or batteaux in which the stoves, etc., were to be transported to Fort Cumberland, and also laid out a camp for the army at Watkins Ferry, (mouth of the Conococheague) although no use was ever made of it. From his maps, as well as personal observation, Sir John was well aware that no roads existed between the mouth of the Conococheague and Fort Cumberland on the Maryland side of the Potomac. Under date of 28th of February, 1755, Governor Morris informed him in a letter from Philadelphia, "There is an open wagon road from this town to the mouth of the Conococheague, which I am told is a very good one, by which any quantity of provisions may be carried, and along which the northern forces may march and join the Europeans at Winchester, with only three (3) small ferries, but there is no wagon road from Carlisle, west through the mountains, but only a horse path by which the Indian traders used to carry their goods and skins to and from the Ohio, while that trade remained open."

From the fact of laying out a camp for the army at Watkins Ferry, and the information received from Governor Morris, as well as his own observation, he doubtless intended to move the army stores by the Potomac, and march the troops to Watkins Ferry, thence by Winchester, to Fort Cumberland, and be supplied by provisions from Pennsylvania, by the "great road to the Potomac."

General Braddock arrived at Hampton, Virginia, February 20, 1755, and the first transports containing troops on the 2d of March, while the last company of the 48th regiment did not land until the middle of that month.

These regiments, two in number, the 44th, Colonel Sir Peter Halket, and the 48th, Colonel Thomas Dunbar, embarked 500 strong each, and were to be recruited in America to a complement of seven hundred. The four hundred men who were to fill up the ranks of these regiments, were looked for, by the ministry, to come from Pennsylvania, but this expectation was never fulfilled. The complement of these regiments was completed by enlistment in Virginia. While the assembly would not agree to any plan to raise a provincial force in Pennsylvania to operate under Braddock, the men of Pennsylvania were en-

listing by hundreds under the banners of Shirley and Pepperell, or carrying their services to Virginia or New York. If any Pennsylvanians were in Braddock's expedition as soldiers, they must have enlisted in Virginia, as no mention of them is made from any source.

On the 28th of February, General Braddock requested Governor Morris to establish a post with good horses at convenient distances between Philadelphia and Winchester, for forwarding dispatches, and to open a road from Carlisle, west, to intersect the road on which he was to march from Fort Cumberland to Fort Duquesne. In pursuance with the general's request, Governor Morris on the 12th of March appointed road viewers, to lay out a road from the great road leading through Carlisle and Shippensburg, to the Youghiogheny, and from that road to the camp at Wills Creek. On the same day he notified General Braddock that he had ordered a survey from a place called Carlisle to Turkey Foot. The road commissioners reported on the 16th of April: "We were very fortunate in finding a good road all the way. From Parnell's Knob or McDowell's Mill, to where we stopped, is about sixty-nine miles."

On the 14th of April a council was held at Alexandria, at which were present General Braddock, Governor Shirley, Lieutenant Governor Delaney, Lieutenant Governor Dinwiddie, Lieutenant Governor Sharpe and Lieutenant Governor Morris, when the plan of campaign was settled. A four-fold blow was to be struck against the French. Shirley was to lead the forces against Niagara, Colonel William Johnson against Crown Point, Lieutenant Colonel Monekton against Acadia, while Braddock himself was to lead the expedition against Fort Duquesne. Already on the 9th of April, Sir Peter Halket with six companies of the 44th had marched to Winchester and Lieutenant Colonel Gage was left with the other four companies to escort the artillery.

The route taken by the 44th from Alexandria, where they were encamped, cannot be definitely ascertained, but was probably by Aldie and through Snicker's Gap in the South mountain, thence by Berryville to Winchester. This is the oldest road, and is direct, the distance being about seventy miles.

The 48th regiment, Colonel Dunbar, with a detachment of seamen to assist in building bridges, ferrying streams, etc., left their encampment at Rock Creek (now Washington) on the 14th of April, marching via Lawrence Owen's (now Rockville) Dowden's Tavern (now Clarksburg) crossing the Monocacy river four miles from Frederick, reaching that place on the 17th. Frederick at that time was a place of 200 houses and two churches, one English and one German, the inhabitants being principally Germans. After the adjournment of the council at Alexandria, General Braddock, accompanied by his aids, Captains Orme and Morris, and Secretary Shirley, left for Frederick, where he arrived at noon of the 21st and remained until the 31st, when he set out for Winchester. John Esten Cook in his history of Virginia, in the series of the American Commonwealth's men-

tions the fact that he calls upon Lord Fairfax at Greenaway court, which is south of Winchester and east of it—and would be out of the way in going from Frederick to Winchester. He says: "The old lord was entitled to this mark of respect; and Washington also went to Greenaway to procure fresh horses. The tarrying there was brief. The lawn in front of the old lodge with its belfries on the roof, echoed for a moment with the rattle of hoofs, and the roll of wheels, as Braddock stopped to greet the earl; then the fine coach was whirled away, and the general had made his first and last visit to the sylvan manor house."

During the stay of the general at Frederick, he desired Franklin, who was also there, to contract, in Pennsylvania, for 150 wagons and 1,500 carrying horses, to join him at Fort Cumberland by the 10th of May if possible. Franklin procured the wagons and 500 horses. As the wagons were to pass through Conococheague on their way to Fort Cumberland, Cressop, the agent at that place, was ordered to make use of that opportunity of carrying to Fort Cumberland, the flour, which the government of Pennsylvania had delivered there. This was the flour of 14,000 bushels of wheat, voted by the assembly on the 26th of February, to be delivered at the mouth of the Conococheague, upon the arrival of the troops. Captain Orme says, that as no road had been made to Wills Creek on the Maryland side of the Potomac, the 48th regiment was obliged to cross that river at Conococheague, and fall into the Virginia road near Winchester.

On the twenty-ninth of April the 48th regiment left Frederick for Winchester, marching by Turner's Gap, in the South mountain, which the journal describes as very easy in the ascent, and crossing the Antietam by a bridge which Braddock had ordered built, arrived on the thirtieth at the Conococheague. Here they found the artillery stores, going by water to Wills' creek.

Quoting from the journal:

"May 1, 1755—At 5 we went with our people and began ferrying the army, etc., into Virginia, which we completed by 10 o'clock, and marched on our way to one John Evans', where we arrived at 3 o'clock, seventeen miles from Conococheague and twenty miles from Winchester. We got some provisions and forage here. The roads now begin to be very indifferent. John Evans lives about two miles from Martinsburg, at the spring on the Martinsburg and Winchester pike (Kercheval).

"On the third—Marched at 5 on our way to one Widow Barringer's, eighteen miles from Evans', this is five miles from Winchester, a fine station if properly cleared.

"On the fourth—Marched at 5 on our way to one Potts, nine miles from the widow's. The road this day very bad.

"On the fifth—Marched at 5 on our way to one Henry Enoch, being sixteen miles from Potts, where we arrived at 2 o'clock. The road this day over prodigious mountains, and between the same we crossed over a run of water twenty times in there miles' distance. After going fifteen miles we came to a river

called Kahapitin (Cacapon) where our men ferried the army over."

Henry Enoch was at the forks of the Cacapon, and the mountains crossed were the Great North and Cacapon mountains.

"On the sixth—Halted to refresh the army.

"On the seventh—Marched at 5 on our way to one Cox's twelve miles from Enoch's. We crossed another run of water nineteen times in two miles and got to our ground at 2 o'clock and encamped close to the Potomac.

"On the eighth—We began to ferry the army over the river into Maryland, which was completed at 10, then we marched on our way to one Jackson's, eight miles from Cox's, and encamped on the banks of the Potomac. A fine situation with a good deal of cleared ground about it. Here lives one Colonel Cressop, a Rattle Snake colonel and a vile rascal—and is one of the Ohio company. This place is the track of the Indians and warriors when they go to war either to northward or southward. There we got plenty of provisions, etc., and at 6 the general arrived here with his attendants and a company of Light Horse for his guard and lay at Cressop's. As this was a wet day the general ordered the army to halt to-morrow (This is the present Oldtown).

"On the tenth—Marched at 5 on our way to Wills' creek, sixteen miles from Cressop's; the road this day very pleasant by the water side. At 12 the general passed by, the drums beating the 'Grenadier March.' At 2 we arrived at Willis' creek and encamped to the westward of the fort on a hill, and found here six companies of Sir Peter Halket's regiment, nine companies of Virginia and a Maryland company.

"On the twentieth—Eighty wagons from Pennsylvania arrived to assist the expedition, and eleven wagons from Philadelphia with presents for the officers of the army."

On the twenty-fourth the force consisted of two regiments of 700 men each, nine companies from Virginia of fifty men each, three independent companies of 100 men each, one Maryland company of fifty men, sixty men of the train and thirty seamen and a company from North Carolina of 100 men arrived on the thirtieth. The march began on the thirtieth and followed a newly opened track which was the path that Nema-colin, a Delaware Indian, had marked out or blazed for the Ohio company some years before, and which a very little widened, had served the transient purposes of that association and of Washington's party in 1754.

The line between Maryland and Pennsylvania was crossed on the twenty-first of June, near what is now Petersburg, in Somerset county, and was the first time that Braddock or any of his army on this expedition had entered Pennsylvania. By the twenty-sixth the advance under Braddock reached Rock Fort, four miles beyond the Great Meadows, which, when reached by the rear under Dunbar, was occupied by him at the time of the battle, and is forty miles distant from that field.

A council of war was held on the third

of July and it was resolved not to await the arrival of Dunbar, who was so far in the rear, but to push forward with a part of the force. On the fifth the battle was fought and in the evening the retreat began, continuing all night and the next day until 10 p. m. Dunbar's camp was reached on the eleventh when all being in confusion, and some of his men having gone off, the retreat was resumed on the fifteenth, after the destruction of stores that were impossible to remove. The army reached the camp near the Great Meadows that night, where the General died. Colonel Dunbar, who was now in full command, continuing the retreat in great disorder, returned to Wills' creek or Fort Cumberland the twentieth of July.

Having traced the course of the army from Alexandria to Dunbar's camp, and the return of the remnant to Fort Cumberland, it is necessary to go back and examine the progress and purpose of the road, being cut from Shippensburg, west, to the junction with the road over which Braddock marched. The purpose is stated by Braddock himself in a letter dated June 30, from the camp at the last crossing of the Youghiogheny and addressed to Governor Morris. "As I shall very soon be in want of supplies from your province, I must beg you would order all possible dispatch to be made use of in finishing the new road as far as the crow foot of the Youghiogheny and immediately afterward send forward to me such articles of provisions as shall be in your power. Some of the inhabitants near Fort Cumberland having been killed and taken prisoners by straggling parties of Indians the people of these parts have been deterred from coming to the camp. My chief dependence must therefore be upon your province, where the road will be secure from insults or attacks of that kind."

Work was commenced on the road May 1, and on the second of June it was reported that it was opened as far as Sugar Cabins (Fort Littleton), seven miles from Anthony Thompson's and twenty-seven from Shippensburg.

The route was past Culbertson's Row, McDowell's Mill, Anthony Thompson's (which was at Cowan's Gap), Burnt Cabins to Littleton (Col. R., 6, 396).

After a detention of a week in crossing Sideling hill, the road had reached the ford of the Juniata, twenty-eight miles from Anthony Thompson's, the twelfth of June, and was so well made that William Allison and William Maxwell reported to Richard Peters: "We think it would be no hardship for any reasonable team and wagon to carry over it twenty hundred." On the seventeenth of June Braddock sent Captain Hogg with 100 men to protect the road cutters who arrived at Raystown on the nineteenth. Raystown (the site of what is now Bedford) consisted then of two log cabins. On the third of July Governor Morris writes to James Burd, one of the commissioners, that the junction of the road with Braddock's road was to be at the Great Crossings, which is three miles from Turkey Foot. From Raystown a road was also to be built, south to Wills'

creek, following a valley which is also called Cumberland Valley, the distance being thirty-seven miles, but on account of the haste to get the main road through to Turkey Foot it was abandoned for the time being. On the fifth of July the road had reached the Allegheny mountains, sixty-five miles from Anthony, Thompson's, or eighty-five miles from Shippensburg. From Raystown to the Great Crossings the direction is due west, and the direction would be preserved by following the Raystown branch of the Juniata to the Somerset county line, thence passing through the towns of Mt. Healthy and Dividing Ridge postoffice, and crossing the Alleghenies a short distance southwest of that place.

The road was now much interfered with by the Indians.

John Smith, the history of whose captivity has several times been written, was captured that day near Bedford and taken to Fort Duquesne, where he was during the battle. His account of the departure and return of the French and Indians is quoted by Parkman in his description of that event at some length. He had been sent back by the woodcutters to hurry up the wagons and cattle, only provisions for three days being on hand. On account of this interference by the Indians Governor Morris was obliged to send a messenger to Braddock on the fourteenth, around by Winchester to avoid capture. On the seventeenth of July James Burd writes Governor Morris from the top of the Alleghenies that he had explored fifteen miles ahead of camp and had not then heard of the battle. On the twenty-fifth, however, he writes from Shippensburg that on the seventeenth (probably after his letter had been sent): "We received an express from Governor James Innes, from Fort Cumberland, giving us an account that General Braddock had been attacked and had met with a very considerable loss. And that the army was upon a retreat and desired that we might immediately retreat. We began our retreat on Wednesday, the eighteenth, and marched that day eighteen miles to a house I formerly mentioned to you, we had kept our stores in for a short time. On Thursday morning I begged of the people to assist me with their horses to carry our provisions to Fort Cumberland which they absolutely declined, upon which I employed seventeen of our carry horses and loaded them with flour and marched with them and Captain Hogg's company to Fort Cumberland. Sunday, the twenty-second, at noon, I arrived at Fort Cumberland. As I had your honor's particular commands to endeavor to please and follow the instructions of General Braddock and Sir John St. Clair upon my arrival at the fort, I waited on Sir John St. Clair and let him know what I had done. He told me I had done my duty and did not doubt I would continue to do so, but as the General was dead, I must await the arrival of Colonel Dunbar, who was the commanding officer, which I agreed to do. And accordingly immediately upon the arrival of Colonel Dunbar I was sent for. The Colonel told me he intended to march the troops immediately to Philadelphia. I told the

Colonel that if it was thought necessary that I could open the road from our road at Raystown to Fort Cumberland in a fortnight or three weeks at farthest (imagining that a fort would be immediately erected at that place to shut up the other road to save our back inhabitants). The colonel told me that as there was some sort of a road from Fort Cumberland to the mouth of the Conococheague, that it would be better to make use of that for the march of the troops than to await the opening of the road I proposed, and that he would send his wagons round by Winchester and thence to Philadelphia."

On the thirtieth of July Governor Morris wrote General Shirley to order that such part of the troops as were not wanted for the garrison of Fort Cumberland be posted at Shippensburg and Carlisle and at or near a place called McDowell's Mill, where the new road to the Allegheny mountains begins, at which place there are numbers of houses for the soldiers, and stating that Colonel Dunbar proposes to be at the mouth of the Conococheague by the seventh of August.

The army marched from Fort Cumberland on the second of August and on the third the seamen left, marching down through Virginia. The journals here stop and make no further mention of the route, but the Colonial Records give a letter from Dunbar, dated at "the Camp at Widow Berringer's, August 7," in which he informs Governor Morris that he hopes to meet him in Shippensburg about the seventeenth, and "as we pass leave a good guard at McDowell's Mill" (Widow Berringer's was near Winchester).

Colonel Dunbar did arrive at Shippensburg on the seventeenth, as his letter dated from that place to Colonel Morris attests.

The march, therefore, of Colonel Dunbar in his retreat was from Fort Cumberland via Winchester, the mouth of the Conococheague, and thence by the great road leading from Harris' Ferry to the Potomac.

Neither soldiers nor provisions for Braddock's army passed over the road leading from McDowell's Mill to the Allegheny mountains, nor was it constructed for any other purpose than to supply his army after he had taken Fort Duquesne, and his subsequent operations against Presque Isle. This road, completed only to the summit of the Allegheny mountains, a distance of eighty-five miles from Shippensburg, was cut through between the twenty-fifth of April and the seventeenth of July, showing no lack of energy in prosecuting the work. General Braddock never contemplated marching over this route, and did not request the road to be made until the twelfth of March, when commissioners were appointed to lay out the route, who reported on the sixteenth of April, and work was commenced nine days afterward.

While the road which passes through Franklin, Fulton and Bedford counties is called the Braddock road, it is a misnomer in the sense of it ever having been used for the passage of troops or supplies for that expedition. It was used, however, by the Forbes expedi-

tion in 1758 as far as Raystown (Bedford), from which point it ran by Fort Ligonier to Fort Duquesne, being a much more direct route than that pursued by Braddock.

Authorities: Parkman's *Montcalm and Wolf*, Vol. I, 200-211. *History of Braddock's Expedition*, Winthrop Sargent, pp. 133, 145, 147, 152, 200, 308, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 389. *Colonial Records* Vol. VI. pp. 300, 302, 306, 318, 337, 368, 376, 396, 403, 430, 436, 452, 466, 476, 476, 482, 500, 514, 516, 547, 595, 635. Kercheval's *History of the Valley of Virginia*, pp. 30, 32, 41, 43, 44, 52, 62, 156.

CHAUNCEY IVES.

March 31, 1898.

1794.

GENERAL WASHINGTON IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The Harris Ferry and Three Mountain Roads—Sympathy With the Whiskey Insurrection in This County—Passage of the Troops in 1794—Washington's Route to and From Bedford.

A paper read before the Kittoctinny historical society at its meeting Thursday evening, May 26, 1898, at the residence of Joshua W. Sharpe by John G. Orr:

In the preparation of this paper, "General Washington in Franklin County," three matters present themselves for consideration in connection therewith. These are: Two of the leading highways of the county in the last century, because over one of them Washington passed on his way to Bedford, and over the other on his return to Philadelphia; the "Whiskey Insurrection," for the reason that it was the primary cause for his journey; the passage of the troops through this county on their way to quell the insurrection, they being the immediate cause of his presence in the county. What I shall say of these will be largely of a local nature.

A little less than a century and a quarter ago Franklin county had no place on the map of Pennsylvania. Her fruitful acres reclaimed from the primitive forests in this valley and those which nestled under the shadow of the mountains of her smaller valleys were embraced in Cumberland county. No turnpikes drew their gray dusty lines through her borders and the steam railways, which transport her products with ease and her citizens

with comfort and celerity, were not even a dream of the most fanciful mind.

On September 9, 1784, Franklin county was created and christened by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. During these years she has added to her inherited historic honor. This has given her a record of which she has just reason to be proud. To-day she stands first among the counties of all the states of the Union with the credit of having filled with her own citizens the greatest number of prominent official government positions, beginning with the presidency. There is now no good reason why she should not continue to add to this long line of eminent sons who have been honored by their countrymen.

Two of the leading highways of this valley in the last century was first, the great road that led from Harris' Ferry through Carlisle to Shippensburg, thence by way of Culbertson's Row to Chambersburg, Greencastle and thence to the mouth of the Conococheague. It was the means of communication from Philadelphia to Winchester becoming a post road in 1756. Many of the state's and nation's officials, men of note and prominence and the early pioneers, moving southward, passed over it. In the famous Braddock campaign against Fort Duquesne large quantities of supplies were transported over it from Shippensburg for the use of his army.

The first trace of this road towards the Potomac appears in 1735, when a petition was presented to the "Worshipful, the Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions" at Lancaster, from inhabitants west of the Susquehanna, opposite Paxton, praying that a roadway be laid out "from John Harris's ferry towards Potomac." Randle Chambers, James Peat, James Silvers, Thomas Eastland, John Lawrence and Abraham Endless were appointed the viewers with power in four of them to act. The view resulted in agitation, as the route was considered bad by some of the neighbors. They petitioned for a re-view which the court granted in February, 1736, and appointed William Renwick, Richard Hough, James Armstrong, Thomas Mays, Samuel Montgomery and Benjamin Chambers to "make such alterations in said road as may seem to them necessary for the public good."

These viewers reported a change of route and then arose further controversy of which there are no court papers of record.

In February, 1744, there were filed the "courses and distances" as reported by five new viewers. The report was confirmed in May, 1744, and ordered recorded. Road ran from river to James Silver's spring, thence to Mr. Hogg's spring, thence to Randle Chambers' spring, to Archibald McAllister's run, to Robert Dunning's spring, to Shippensburg, to Mr. Reynold's spring, to Conocochege creek, to Falling Spring, to John Mushel's spring, to Thomas Armstrong's spring, thence to oak in temporary line. Whole line being 60 miles 109 perches.

(Signed.)

Randell Chambers,
Robert Dunning,
Robert Chambers,
Benjamin Chambers,
John McCormick.

The course of disputed part was, as finally laid out, nearly the course of the first view. The petitioners for the first re-view were finally lost in the fight. It ran north of the site of Carlisle, which was not surveyed until 1751.

It was not immediately opened its entire length. In December, 1750, the court warned the inhabitants of West Pennsboro township to "cut clear and bridge the Great Road as far as the same ran through their township." This was in the region about Newville. As late as 1755 it was reported that there was only a "tolerable road" as far up as Shippensburg.

The second was the road laid out by state commissioners in 1786. It left Shippensburg at its western extremity where, until a few years ago, the fingerboard made known the distance to Pittsburg as 150 miles. This highway passes through Orrstown, Pleasant Hall, Strasburg, Horse Valley, Fannettsburg, Burnt Cabins, Fort Littleton to its ending at Sproat's.

The Three Mountain road, as it has long been known, was part of the great thoroughfare between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. For many years prior to the completion of the Pennsylvania railroad and several years afterwards the cattle, horses, mules, sheep and hogs for the use of Philadelphia and the lower counties of the state were driven over it. The cattle in droves of a hundred, sheep in flocks of five hundred to three thousand and over, horses, that were driven two by two in strings of thirty or more, or bunches of five to ten, mules that freely followed their leader on horseback, guided by his whistle when likely to wander from the way, or encouraged when they lagged, and hogs by the hundred filled the road from the early spring to the late autumn. These with the wagon lines that hauled the produce east and west and the general travel combined with the local travel made it a busy thoroughfare. The results were taverns almost every mile for the accommodation of the traveling public. It also made a home market for the grain, hay and other products of the contiguous farms.

A report made in 1830 to the surveyor general's office at Harrisburg marked on its draft the following twenty-one taverns between Skinner's and Sproat's, McAllen's, Skinner's, Barnsey's, Park's, Pym's, Kelly's, Jamison's, Dobb's, Cline's, Householder's, Wild's, Ft. Littleton, Dansdell's, Field's, Davis, Nagle's, Cook's, Kern's, Harris', Sproat's, the distance about twenty-two miles. In 1821 Shippensburg with more than 200 houses made use of fifteen of them for taverns. A mile west of Shippensburg was the Happy Retreat. A little over a mile beyond in a log house Lewis Lee kept a tavern that was later destroyed by fire. At Herron's Branch Daniel Wunderlich kept the Black Horse. At

Oristown was the Three Tun, which later became the Southampton Inn; a half mile distant was Fetter's; at Pleasant Hall one; two miles beyond was Bealman's; one mile east of Strasburg was Crotzer's, two in Strasburg, two in Horse Valley, two in Fannettsburg, the Union and the Franklin. In the limits of the county, within twenty miles, there were fourteen places for the "entertainment of man and beast" and the sale of liquors; and of these twenty miles eight were mountains without inhabitants. They were all well patronized and needed and frequently they were overflowing with guests. Two hotels are all that are licensed in that distance to-day.

Across this road passed the Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops on their way to suppress the whiskey insurrection and a little later a no less distinguished person than General Washington. These two roads are no longer through thoroughfares, but are used chiefly for local travel and the general business along them has been completely revolutionized.

The people that were to supplant the owners of this valley of beauty and fertility of their inherited possession were mainly the Scotch Irish, with a sprinkling of Scotch emigrants who added to the zeal and thrift of the new colonists and attained to much prominence in the state and the nation. The ancestors of the Scotch Irish for generation upon generation had been hunted in their mountains, persecuted in their homes and forced to flee from their country for the sake of conscience. They had suffered long and often from the British, for whom they inherited a deep-seated hatred. It was none the less bitter because 3,000 miles of ocean lay between them. They but awaited an opportunity to strike at their enemy and it came when the colonies revolted against the mother country. This race was not confined to this valley and whether in Pennsylvania or South Carolina, New Jersey or Virginia or any other section of the country, they were foremost in its state and national councils and on its fields of battle during this long and bloody strife. It was a natural sequence that this valley should be a unit in support of the war of the revolution and the espousal of this cause should lead them to give freely of their men, their money and their talent that it might eventually be brought to a successful ending.

Franklin county was well represented in the ranks of the army and its commissioned officers, lieutenants, captains, colonels and generals led their brave and intelligent countrymen on many a battlefield, from the siege at Boston until our inspiring flag, the symbol of liberty, floated over a new nation, free and independent. The names of McCalmont, Chambers, Abraham, Culbertson, Smith, Mercer, Breckenridge, Potter, Armstrong, Rea, Magaw, Talbott, McLene, Johnston, Huston, McCoy, Allison and many others are written on the pages of its military and civil records. But many of their deeds

of honor and bravery, of devotion and sacrifice, of integrity and patriotism are yet to be written. Herein lies a fruitful field for the research and cultivation of this society. When the history of the men and the times of this valley are gathered and written with the detail and amplitude of those of New England it will find its proper and exalted place in history.

The sword had just been sheathed, the trappings and equipments of war laid aside. The soldiers had returned to their homes and resumed their peaceful avocations of agriculture, merchandising and manufacturing. The ravages of war were being rapidly repaired when the mutterings of unrest and discontent were heard in Pennsylvania. These grew stronger and more violent until they culminated in open and armed resistance to the government's authority. The cause was a revival of the obnoxious excise law. In 1684, one hundred and ten years before the whiskey insurrection, the provincial Assembly passed an excise law, but it met with little favor and was soon repealed. In 1738 this manner of raising revenue was revived, but it too was short-lived. A similar law was in operation in 1744, but only for a short time. In 1772 a like law was enacted. But little effort was made to enforce it; but during the revolutionary war considerable revenue was obtained from it. Towards the close of the war it was repealed. In 1791 congress took up the question of revenue and a tax of four pence per gallon was laid on all distilled spirits. The members of congress from the districts of Western Pennsylvania pleaded and talked and voted in vain to prevent its passage, but it became the law of the land. Under Western Pennsylvania's condition it bore heavily upon the people. Grain was produced abundantly, but the cost of transportation was so great that it did not pay to send it to market. Rev. Carnahan says in his address on this subject: "Wheat was so plentiful and, of so little value that it was a common practice to grind that of the best quality and feed it to the cattle, while rye, corn and barley would bring no price as food for man or beast. The only way left for the inhabitants to obtain a little money to purchase salt, iron and other articles necessary in carrying on their farming operations was by distilling their grain and reducing it into a more portable form and sending the whiskey over the mountains or down the Ohio to Kentucky, then rapidly filling up and affording a market for that article."

The sympathies of many of this county, which were with those west of the mountains, were engendered by their own immediate interest. The farmers were in the same manner converting their grain into spirits, as shown by the statistics taken from the assessors' returns to the county commissioners. In 1788 there were in Franklin county seventy-one stills returned as taxable, in value from five to seven and ten dollars each. On most of them the assessed valuation was seven dollars. In

Antient township there were 25, Fannett 6, Guilford 5, Hamilton 4, Letterkenny 9, Lurgan 6, Peters 5, Southampton 3, Washington 8. In 1794 the number returned was smaller, cut down presumably by the new excise law. These stills had a capacity ranging from ten to one hundred gallons.

The bitter enmity against the law was not confined to the counties in western Pennsylvania but extended eastward across the Alleghenies. "In Hagerstown fifty citizens of the town under command of Henry Bowers and two hundred and fifty from the surrounding community under the lead of Peter Baker and Adam Thorn assembled, armed with guns, swords and clubs, in a very riotous manner and put up another pole in the court house square." Three hundred militia arrived from Frederick and 120 men were arrested by scouting parties and confined within the town. In Chambersburg a liberty pole was erected in September. General James Chambers in a letter to Secretary Dallas, dated Loudon Forge, September 22, 1794, expresses his surprise to find on his arrival from Philadelphia that the "rabble had raised what they called a liberty pole." Near the close of his letter, after reciting an account of a public meeting, he writes: "The magistrates have sent for the men, the very same that erected the pole, and I had the pleasure of seeing them on Saturday evening cut it down and with the same wagon that brought it into town they were obliged to draw the remains of it out of town again."

"The erection of the pole attracted about 200 light dragoons to pay them a visit. The commotion produced by the sudden appearance of the light horse is well remembered by some of the old inhabitants yet living. They encamped on the commons near the Seceder church. The pole was a beautiful one, very tall, carefully bound together with iron bands and decorated at the top with a long red streamer. This ended the demonstration of the Whiskey boys in Chambersburg."

In Fannettsburg there were many who were in sympathy with the movement in western Pennsylvania, and they showed their feeling by erecting a liberty pole on the top of the hill in the town near where J. B. Wineman's store building now stands. For a time the feeling between the friends of the government and the whiskey boys ran high. When it was learned that the advance guard of the United States troops were crossing the mountains in sight of the village they cut down the liberty pole and took it away. "The delusion respecting their rights was soon dispelled and the liberty pole gave rise to many a joke and jest concerning the exploits of the Liberty boys."

At what is now Orrstown lived Captain Thomas Wilson, known through the community as Mad Tom Wilson. He was the owner of the tavern the Three Tun and had two stills. He was very outspoken in denunciation of the government and active in aiding and abetting the cause. He was arrested and sent to Philadelphia but discharged without trial. There is in connection with his return this well authenticated

story: His family nor none of his neighbors knew that he was discharged and on his return home. But his favorite dog, who greatly missed him, by some intuition met the returning captain at the Black Horse tavern at Heron's Branch, a mile beyond his home. He welcomed his master by jumping on behind him on his horse and was the first to apprise the family of his arrival. The land on which the Three Tun tavern was erected was taken up by William Finley in 1753. At that time, possibly earlier, a log cabin was erected and afterward a back building attached. Still later on a two-story addition was made to the original building. The main buildings were weatherboarded and a covered porch placed along the front. About 1850, the entire building was made two-story and encased with brick and behind these walls stands the building erected over a century and half since.

In 1794 the assessor of Southampton township made the county commissioners the following return of Captain Thomas Wilson's property as taxable:

100 acres land	£570
3 horses	45
3 cows	9
2 stills	50
	£674

A public meeting was held in Newville by the citizens of Newton and West Pennsborough. The excise law was denounced "as unjust in principle, oppressive in its operation, impracticable in its execution in every republican government." The meeting elected delegates to a county convention to be held in Carlisle on Friday, September 29.

Carlisle, Harrisburg and Northumberland were scenes of riotous proceedings and liberty poles were erected.

The opposition to the excise law grew more formidable and the government decided that force must be used to quell the insurgents and a proclamation was issued by the president August 7 calling out the militia. Twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty troops were called for and assigned as follows:

	Infan'y.	Cav'y.	Art'y.
New Jersey	1,500	500	100
Pennsylvania	4,500	500	200
Maryland	2,000	200	150
Virginia	3,000	300	...
	11,000	1,500	450
Total	12,950		

The quota of Franklin county was 281.

Owing to the friendly feeling toward the insurgents it was at first feared it could not be filled. But the quota was filled and Franklin county's troops were in the brigade under the command of General James Chambers. The troops of New Jersey and most of those of Pennsylvania rendezvoused at Carlisle, reaching there by way of Reading and Harrisburg. A few came by Lancaster. At Harrisburg they were ferried over the Susquehanna in flat boats.

On Friday, October 10 the light and legionary corps under the immediate command of Major William McPherson; the Jersey regiment and Guirney's, from Philadelphia, commenced their march

per orders of Governor Howell, of New Jersey. They marched to Mount Rock, seven miles distant, where they encamped. On Saturday they marched to Shippensburg and halted over night in the east end of the town south of Main street and east of the "Old Baltimore road." On Sunday they left Shippensburg, marching to Strasburg by the "Three Mountain road." Here they were encamped on land now owned by Dr. J. M. Gelwix. These in part are the traditions along the route of march confirmed by extracts I make from the journal of Major William Gould, of the New Jersey infantry, who kept a journal of the movements.

Friday, October 10.—Received marching orders at 10 a. m. Struck our tents and marched from Carlisle. Proceeded to Mt. Rock; seven miles.

Saturday, October 11.—Struck our tents at 7 a. m. and marched to Shippensburg. This town of near one mile in length, mostly log houses, well built, two stories high, in a hilly country, quite surprised me. Found a large number of stores and taverns well supplied. The inhabitants kind and friendly in trade. Fourteen miles.

Sunday, October 12.—Marched to Strasburg, through a level country thinly inhabited. Drew ammunition for the men at night. This town contains fifty houses, mostly log houses, well built and lies at the foot of the Blue or North Mountain. Eleven miles.

Monday, October 13.—Marched at 6 o'clock a. m. and passed across the Blue or North Mountain, Horse Valley, Catertona Mountain, Path Valley and Tuscarora Mountain; these mountains are amazing high and covered with rocks and stones, together with scrubby timber and shrubs. The road made and supported by the state of Pennsylvania formed with a wall of stone on the lower side in such a manner as makes it extremely dangerous traveling in the night, and should a traveler step off the lower side of the road in some places he would fall a hundred feet at a reasonable computation. Few inhabitants in these mountains living principally by keeping entertainment for travelers. Fifteen miles.

The route taken by the cavalry is more clearly set forth by Captain Ford, who commanded a company of New Jersey cavalry and kept a journal of the expedition. From it I take the following:

October 11 (Carlisle).—This day we paraded for marching. Was joined by the Pennsylvania horse, and after saluting the President, marched on to Mount Rock.

October 12.—Marched for Shippensburg; the cavalry by themselves. This day we passed one of the largest springs, which turned several mills in a few rods from its source, and in three miles there was a number of other mills. This town is pleasantly situated, consists of about two hundred houses and belongs to the Shippens in Philadelphia, put out on perpetual leases, on a moderate quit-rent.

October 13.—The cavalry themselves

marched for Chambersburg, a pleasant village consisting of about two hundred houses, much better built than Shippensburg. This town lays on the waters of the famous Conogochesche, near where it was proposed to have the final seat of federal government, and is the county town of _____; has a very handsome court house, a market and some capital mills, and belongs to Captain Chambers, who has leased on moderate terms. This town has risen suddenly, not having been laid out more than ten years; here we found the best tavern we had seen for a long time. Captain Chambers was so polite as to invite me, with General White's family, to dine with him.

October 14.—Halted this day here to give the Pennsylvanians an opportunity to vote for Congress and Assemblymen. The country down this valley is very fine and good.

October 15.—This day marched for Thompson's Cove, at the foot of the range of mountains called the North, and three miles from Mercersburg. Here we lay this night, drew provisions and made ready to scale the mountains in the morning.

October 16.—Marched and in one mile began to ascend the mountain, which here is very rugged and seemed to wind round one point after another for three or four miles until we reached the summit, whence in every direction we could see nothing but hills and mountains towering over each other, as if they were trying who should get the highest. We descended this and raised another, and after descending that got into a small valley called Wallace station, where we found just room enough to encamp and hay to feed our horses, but found the most wretched houses and improvements and poverty that we had seen.

By reference to Howell's Map of Pennsylvania (1792), it will be found that Walles's was located on Licking Creek, on the road from McConnellstown to Bedford, about 7 or 8 miles from McConnellstown. During the Provincial era block houses were called stations.

October 17.—Marched to the Juniata, where we encamped and found Governor Mifflin with the Pennsylvania troops.

While Governor Howell's force lay encamped at Strasburg he wrote the following letter to Governor Mifflin:

Strasburg, 7 o'clock P. M.

Oct'r 7th, 1794.

Sir:—I had the Honor to Receive your Letter enclosing the Route, and had fixed my posts in the requisite Order. The Election is to be held at Fort Littleton of which the Pennsylvania Gentlemen are informed. Provisions are ordered to be drawn by the Whole, at the same time & for an equal Number of Days. The Troops are in high Spirits & tomorrow we ascend the Mountain, as the Hill is called. If there had been forage elsewhere I should have proceeded further this Day, but tomorrow I will reach Fort Littleton. My Compliments await the Gentlemen of your Corps, & All is well.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most Obedient H'mble Serv't,
R'D HOWELL,
Command'g. &c.

His Excellency Governor Mifflin.

Since the governor was in conference with General Washington at Carlisle on October 9, the date must be a typographical error and doubtless should be October 12. The troops under the command of Governor Mifflin left Carlisle on October 11 in the afternoon and encamped at Mount Rock.

In the life of Captain Samuel Dewees who was one of the army, I find this record: "The next day we passed through Shippensburg and reached Strawsburg, at the foot of the mountain where we encamped. I do not recollect whether we remained at this place longer than a night or not, but think that we were a day and two nights encamped there before we began to ascend the mountain.

"We broke up our encampment at Strawsburg, and set out upon the march up the mountain. It is nothing to travel over the mountains now to what it was then, the roads were both narrow and steep, as well as crooked, owing to the zigzag nature of the road, soldiers in the front could behold very many soldiers towards the rear, and the soldiers in the rear could behold many of the soldiers that marched between it and the front. This march not being a forced one, ample time was given us to ascend to its summit. Nature had strewn her moss-covered seats about in profusion upon its side, and we grateful to her for the favour, occupied them often in our laborious journey as well upon this mountain as others upon all the other mountains which laid in our way between Cumberland valley and Pittsburg."

From a letter published in Cline's "Weekly Gazette," I make this extract: Bedford, Sunday, October 19, 1794.

Yesterday about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Governor with the remainder of the army arrived at this place. We remained all day at Strasburg on Tuesday, near to which the Pennsylvania troops held their election. From Strasburg to Lyttleton the army marched in one day. This is a space of 16 miles and in the course of which it passed over 3 great mountains. In about 6 days the army has proceeded 80 miles, and a great part of the road is the most mountainous in America. The president is expected this evening from Fort Cumberland, which is about 30 miles distant.

At Bedford they were joined by the Maryland and Virginia troops and on Thursday, October 23, the army took up its line of march for Pittsburg. On November 18 the army began to move on its return from Pittsburg and the insurrection was over without the shedding of blood. The march of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops on their return from Pittsburg as set forth in an order of General Lee was as follows:

	Miles.
1st day's march, to Hellman's from Pittsburg	15
2d, to Dutchman's, two miles west of Greensburgh	14

3d, to Nine Mile Run.....	11
4th, two miles E. of Ligonier.....	11
5th, Wells's r., foot Laurel rl.....	9
6th, Stoney Creek, 2 miles E.....	11
7th, Ryan's	15
8th, Bedford	24
9th, Crossings of the Raystown branch of the Juniata.....	14
10th, E. side of Sideling hill.....	20
11th, Burd's—Fort Lyttleton.....	12
12th, Strasburg	17
13th, Shippensburg	11
14th, Carlisle	21

During the revolutionary war the tramp of armed men from this valley was outward. Philadelphia, the scene of stirring events, was distant but a day's journey. Important battles were fought within the limits of the province, but the sound of the enemy's guns never reverberated through this valley. Among its citizens were personal friends of the great leader of the revolution—many who had fought under his command. In his younger years he had helped to protect its western borders and later his armies were not far beyond its eastern limits, but he had never been within it. It was not until after a successful close of long military service when he had relinquished the command of the army, became a private citizen and then chosen without opposition to be the first chief magistrate of the new nation that he set foot upon its soil.

The army for the suppression of the whiskey insurrection and the enforcement of law was gathering at Carlisle and Fort Cumberland. General Washington decide to proceed to Carlisle that he might be better able to determine which was the better, to go with the troops to the scene of the insurrection, or remain at the seat of government.

General Washington left the city of Philadelphia on Tuesday, Sept. 30, accompanied by his private secretary, Bartholomew Dandridge, and Secretary of Treasury Alexander Hamilton. Jacob Hiltzheimer in his diary of Sept. 30 says: "That great and good man General Washington, president of the United States, set out from his house on Market street, with Secretary Hamilton on his left and his private secretary on his right, to head the troops called out to quell the insurrection to the westward." At Norristown where he dined he passed some of the militia on their way to Carlisle. Twenty-five miles from Philadelphia he lodged for the night at "The Trap." He breakfasted at Potts Grove and dined at Reading where he found infantry and cavalry preparing to march to Carlisle. He stopped at Womelsdorf and was much interested in the canals and locks between Myerstown and Lebanon. He lodged at Lebanon that night. The next morning he breakfasted at Hummelstown, reached Harrisburg in time for dinner, where he remained until the following day. In his diary he says: "At Harrisburg we found the 1st regiment of New Jersey, about five hundred and sixty strong, commanded by Col. Turner, drawn out to receive me. Passed along the line to my quarters and after dinner walked through and round the town, which is considerable for its age of about eight or nine

The burgess, in behalf of the citizens, delivered to him an address to which he replied. On the morning of the 4th he started for Carlisle, fording the Susquehanna in his carriage which he drove himself.

General Washington says: "On the Cumberland side I found a detachment of the Philadelphia light horse ready to receive and escort me to Carlisle, seventeen miles, where I arrived about 11 o'clock."

On Sunday, October 5, he attended the Presbyterian church to hear Dr. Davidson preach a political sermon. On Monday, October 6, he was presented with an address by a number of prominent citizens, to which, he made reply. During his stay in Carlisle of eight days he was engaged in assisting in organizing the troops and conferring with those chief in command. On the 7th he appointed Edward Hand adjutant general. He met William Finley and David Redick, who had been appointed at Parkinson's ferry by the Committee of Safety to urge upon him that there was no need of sending the troops across the mountain.

At 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, October 12, he set out from Carlisle, after seeing the troops on their way. Twelve miles east of Carlisle, on the Walnut Bottom road, near what is now Jacksonville, stood a large frame house, where it still stands, but very much dilapidated. It was surrounded by commodious grounds. In the rear of it runs one of the streams of the head waters of the Yellow Breeches creek. In front lies a level landscape with a picturesque view of the South Mountain as its background. Here resided General James Buchanan, a relative of President James Buchanan. He was a very large land owner and was also proprietor of Pine Grove furnace. As a friend of General Washington he had previously invited him to the hospitality of his house, which he accepted. The verification of this visit is founded on the story of his daughter, Polly Buchanan, who was a girl of about fourteen years at that time. She died in Shippensburg in 1884 at the age of 104 and is buried in Spring Hill cemetery. That was but fourteen years ago and there are many who well remember the story as she told it with descriptions of the persons and the subject of conversation.

As Washington and his party came down Shippensburg's one long street the citizens were at their doors to see him. As they passed where William McConnell lived Washington bowed to him as he stood at his door. The one great regret of McConnell's life was he forgot in the excitement to return the salutation.

He dined in Shippensburg and coming up by the Old Loudon road through Culbertson's Row, he arrived at Chambersburg that evening, where he was joined by Adjutant General Hand. During his stay in Chambersburg he stopped at the Stone tavern kept by Colonel William Morrow, which stood on the site now occupied by the Nicklas store. The building did not extend quite to the alley. Many of the citizens

paid their respects to him. At daylight on Monday morning, October 13, he left Chambersburg. "The people were at their doors and the president acknowledged their salutations as he rode along the streets on horseback followed by his black servant carrying a large portmanteau.

After ten miles travel they reached Greencastle. On the southwest corner of its public square stands a rough-cast house which is now known as the Eachus property. Part of the original building is still standing. It was a two-story log house and is now occupied as both a dwelling and store, the office and bar room as a store room, the other as a dwelling. Its front rooms were its parlor and barroom. At this tavern, which was kept by Robert McCullough, they breakfasted. While the general and his friends were at breakfast his son, Tom, a boy about ten years of age, anxious to know how these great men talked and conducted themselves, found his way into the room under the table. He was discovered by his father, who commanded him to come out and leave the room, with the promise of being well punished. The general interfered and with a few kindly words patted him on the head. He often referred to his unpleasant position under the table among the big boots and spurs of the company. This boy, Thomas G. McCullough, became one of Franklin county's leading attorneys and represented this district in the Sixteenth congress. He was the first president of the Cumberland Valley railroad.

The assessed valuation of Robert McCullough, as returned by the assessor to the county commissioners in 1794, was 490 pounds, on which he was taxed 15 shillings and 3 pence.

Innkeeper	3
Land 65 acres	130
1 lott	100
1 servant	10
1 negro	15
3 horses	100
3 cows	12
1 saw mill	20

390

Leaving Greencastle General Washington and his company pass out the "Harris Ferry" road, now a well kept turnpike, to Williamsport. After a ride of something over two miles through a fertile, level country they halt at a substantial stone dwelling, by invitation of its owner. The general appearance of the building at this time is somewhat changed, but in the main it is the same. At the time of which I write an arched doorway opened into a large hall extending to the rear of the building. A wide stairway with carved balustrade ran to the attic. At the first landing was an arched window. To the left as one enters the hall is a large room, the entire width of the building used for banqueting purposes. It has two large fire places faced with black marble and a marble slab in the floor in front of them. Between them is an arched window. On the opposite side are two rooms used as parlor and din-

ing room on less notable occasions. Every room in the house has a fire place, the glass in the windows is the small pane then in use; the doors and windows are of batten make and everything is well and substantially made by hand.

In its great hall, with its wide stairway, General Washington and his company were received by Dr. Robert Johnston, who had served as a surgeon in the revolutionary army and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. In his large, handsomely furnished dining-room, with its low ceiling, deep windows and huge fireplaces, on that charming October day General Washington and his suite dined with his friend, Dr. Robert Johnston.

Mrs. F. J. Nill, of Greencastle, who comes of Johnston lineage, has in her possession half a dozen of the spoons and the dining tables used on that notable occasion. Dr. Johnston was not only a physician of much skill but held important official positions and was one of the founders of the Order of Cincinnati.

In 1794 Dr. Robert Johnston was assessed on the following property, as shown by the assessor's return to the county commissioners. The valuation is in pounds and the tax assessed was 4 pounds 5 shillings:

Land 44 acres	2,230
1 servant	20
7 negroes	245
2 stills	50
4 horses	60
10 cows	40
1 phaeton	50
12 oz. plate	6
	<hr/> 2,701

A short distance beyond on the adjoining farm, which was part of the original tract, granted by Thomas Penn to James Johnston in 1735, then lying in Hopewell township, Lancaster county, on a considerable elevation that slopes to the highway commanding a picturesque view of the surrounding country, stands an old fashioned residence built early in this century. It is about an eighth of a mile from the road and had a wide avenue shaded by stately trees leading up to it with a large grove covering its fine grounds. These have long since disappeared under the relentless axe that has murdered and desecrated so much of forest beauty. The building, which is imposing in appearance, is seventy feet long, two stories high and stands to-day as substantial looking as it did almost a century since when erected by its owner. The frame of the doorway leading to the hall is Ionic in style with crenelated mouldings. In the center of its arch is the keystone and in the galls underneath is the open, watchful eye, emblems of the Masonic order, of which he was a member. The eaves on the front of the building have cornices with similar moulding. The hall is large with a wide stairway with carved balustrade running to the attic. Every room has its fireplace for the comfort and convenience of its guests. The doors still swing on the hand hammered hinge of

that day, extending across their width. The hall is covered with paper representing various scenes and was doubtless put on when the house was built. It was erected about 1800 by Henry Pauling, a brother of Mrs. Johnston, who purchased it after the death of her husband and resided in it until her own demise.

There is tradition that Dr. Johnston resided in this house in 1794 and therefore in it General Washington was entertained. In support of it there are these good points: It is the larger house, has the more commanding situation, the more commodious grounds and its surroundings are such as lead one to believe it to be the manner of house in which one of Dr. Johnston's taste would have made his residence. But the statement on good authority that it was not built until the beginning of the present century dissipates this tradition.

That night they lodged at Williamsport. There was great rejoicing at his presence in the town and every window was illuminated. Tuesday morning, October 14, they proceeded up the northern side of the Potomac some thirteen miles, where they breakfasted. They crossed the river to Bath, where they remained over night. On the morning of October 15 they recrossed the Potomac and breakfasted at one Golden's, distant about seven miles. That night they lodged at Oldtown, Allegheny county. It was settled by Colonel Cressop and was the first town settled in the county and a rival at one time with Cumberland for the county seat. It is on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal and about a quarter of a mile from Green Spring, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. On the morning of October 16 he arrived at Cumberland, where he remained until Sunday. On Sunday morning about eight o'clock he left for Bedford, where he arrived shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

During his stay at Bedford he lodged with David Espy, prothonotary of the county. On Monday, October 20, he and General Lee conferred with the officers of the staff department about the route the condition and strength of the army and prepared for a forward movement. The army was ordered to move on the 23d. He wrote a farewell address to the army and made arrangements to return to Philadelphia.

On Tuesday, October, 21, General Washington left Bedford. The probable route he took to Sproat's is set forth in the following letter from John M. Cooper, who is very familiar with all that country.

Martinsburg, Blair Co., Penna.

May 13, 1898.

John G. Orr, Esq.,

My Dear Sir:

In coming from Bedford to Sproat's, which is on the eastern slope of Ray's Hill, Gen. Washington must have come by the old road of which distinct traces may be seen sometimes on one side of the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike and sometimes on the other. At

Sproat's this old road is a short distance south of the pike and quite close to the barn erected by McIlvaine in 1862, (the house and other improvements being on the north side.) Going westward it crosses to the north of the pike just beyond the crest of Ray's Hill and runs down through a field on the Buzzard farm at a rapidly descending grade to a deep ravine through the river hills, which brings it to the eastern abutment of the "Old Crossing" bridge. The point at which it crosses the pike on Ray's Hill is about (or nearly) half a mile west of Sproat's. The "Old Crossing" is nearly two miles north of the turnpike crossing of the Raystown Juniata. From the old crossing the old road ran westward over high ground perhaps nearly all the way to Bloody Run, (now Everett.) I can not say exactly at what point it descended to the river, but think it was only a short distance east of Bloody Run. From this place traces of it may be seen from time to time on to Bedford, sometimes quite close to the river and sometimes a mile or more away.

The distance from Bedford to Sproat's by the turnpike is 19 miles, and it must have been about the same by the old road. This distance is divided as follows: Bedford to Bloody Run, 8 miles, thence to crossing 6 miles, thence to Sproat's 5-19.

From Sproat's eastward the Three Mountain Road passes by a gentle slope Ray's Hill to Sideling Hill, down which it runs through the Lyons Gap to the open country of Fulton County, about four miles north of the turnpike at the old Reamer Tavern. The mouth of the Lyons Gap is about five miles east of Sproat's. I think it is 10 miles from Lyons' to Fort Lyttleton, thence 4 miles to Burnt Cabins."

Respectfully Your Friend,

John M. Cooper.

After a journey of thirty-seven miles, General Washington reached Burnt Cabins. This was the longest day's travel in the journey to and from Bedford. On October 15, over a very bad road from Bath to Old Town they made 34 miles, "a severe day's journey for the carriage horses, but they performed it however well." The road was a very stony and hilly one." Burnt Cabins is situated at the base of a high knob, sometimes called Sidney's Knob. The little Aughwick creek rises in Allen's Valley and flows by Burnt Cabins. A short distance north it unites with Littleton creek and forms the Big Aughwick, emptying into the Juniata east of Mount Union. That night he lodged at the Red Tavern, a log building which was destroyed by fire some years ago. Its successor stands on the old site.

In 1750, by order of the provincial government, the pioneer settlers who had disregarded the limits of purchase from the Indians beyond the Kittoch-tinny mountains were evicted and their cabins burned. At Aughwick cabins were burned and from this fact the village derives its name.

The story is told that for many years the proprietor had the book in which General Washington registered his name and that it was burned in the fire.

Leaving Burnt Cabins the morning of Wednesday, October 22, he crossed the Tuscarora mountain, passing through Fannettsburg, where lately a liberty pole had been erected; but the feeling of opposition to the course of the government had already largely passed away and he met with a hearty welcome.

The valley at Fannettsburg is nearly two miles wide and the town is nearly three quarters of a mile long.

The hill south of the town (and very close to it) is said to be the highest elevation above the level of the Conococheague in the valley and from this hill there is a very fine view of the valley. Looking northward the "Knob" five miles away rises very abruptly and is the end of the mountain that separates Path Valley from Amberson.

It also affords a good view of the lower or southern end of Amberson's Valley. Still further in the distance one can see where Concord is located and the entrance to Little Horse Valley, which extends into Perry county and to the left of that the swing round the end of the mountain that leads through the Concord Narrows. To the south there is a good view of Cowan's Gap, and further on the location of Fort Loudon—although the town itself—owing to a peculiarity of the mountain range can not be seen. Both at the upper and lower end of the valley the mountains seem to come together so as to give it the appearance of being entirely hemmed in by mountains.

Passing over a range of the Kittoch-tinny mountains he journeyed through Horse Valley, then commonly known as Skinner's from the fact that the two taverns in this valley were kept by two brothers, the Skinners. This is a valley about a mile in width and the Conodoguinet, which rises in its southwestern extremity, flows through it. This is the only point Washington makes mention of from Bedford to York. In a letter to Alexander Hamilton, who accompanied the army to Pittsburg, General Washington under date of Sunday, October 26, writes, in part, from Wright's Ferry, (now Columbia).

"Thus far I have proceeded without accident to man, horse or carriage, altho' the latter has had wherewith to try its goodness; especially in ascending the North Mountain from Skinner's by a wrong road; that is by the old road which never was good and is rendered next to impassable by neglect."

The ride up the mountain is long and tedious but the view from the summit is charming and well repays the toil of ascending. As General Washington looked out over this valley he must have been stirred with the panorama that stretched at his feet for miles and miles. Not dotted with towns and villages and beautiful farms but then with about the same proportion of forests to cleared lands, as the cleared lands bear to the forests to-day. The distance down the mountain is about the same as that up from Skinner's, with occasional glimpses of the valley below. At the foot of the mountain he reached Strasburg. It was a town of much importance as a trading point in those days and there

were said to be seven taverns in it at the close of the last century and they were unable to entertain the travelers and teamsters. Often the street would be so full of wagons and horses that it was difficult to get through the town.

Joseph Gilmore, who died in 1879, is authority for the statement "that he often heard his mother speak of seeing General Washington as he passed out of the lower end of Strasburg." John Schlichter, who lived to an old age, said when he was a boy about ten years old his father took him to town and he saw General Washington as he passed through Strasburg. He was wont to describe the uniform and general appearance of Washington as he saw him.

Midway between Strasburg and Orrstown is Pleasant Hall, a hamlet of a dozen or more houses. In 1794 there was one house, and that a log one, which still forms a part of the present building. It was likely a tavern in those days and has often been used as a tavern or store until comparatively a recent date. The neighbors of the community who heard that Washington would pass that way were gathered to see him. Among these was William Davis, who resided a short distance south of this point. His son, Robert, who died in Crawford county, Ohio, in his ninety-fifth year, to which place his father emigrated, often related the circumstance of his father, holding him up in his arms to get a good view of Washington as he passed. Three and a half miles beyond runs Herron's Branch, formed by the streams that flow from Strasburg and Culbertson's Row. On the west side of it stood a log house which was burned about 1843. It was known as the Black Horse and kept by Daniel Nevin. The maid of all work around the tavern was Sibbie Richards, who afterwards became a noted midwife in the community. General Washington and his retinue halted here at noon and inquired if dinner could be had for his party. The answer from the maid was: "We have nothing but an old-fashioned potpie ready, to which you are welcome." The general said the dinner would suit them and the party dined at the Black Horse and rescued its name from oblivion. This has always been a current story in that community and is vouched for by a daughter dead but a few years. On the other side of the stream stands the old stone mill, built by John Herron. It was grinding flour for the army as the general passed and its mill wheel still runs to grind the grain.

Four miles further on Shippensburg was reached, coming into it on the road at a point he passed out on ten days before. Coming down from the South Mountain and mingling its waters with the spring at the head of the town lazily run the Branch. Along the north side of the street, close to the bank of the stream, stood a stone house built by William Rippey in 1738. It was enlarged at the close of the revolutionary war by his son, Samuel Rippey.

Near it was a large stone building erected in 1750 by Samuel Rippey and later used as a distillery. It was spoken of in 1754 as a safe and secure place for military stores. In 1794 he continued to keep it as the Black Horse tavern and

at it General Washington and his company lodged. It is one of the traditions among the descendants of Samuel Rippey that one of the company—whether servant or officer, is not stated—was drunk, and by order of the general he was marched around the streets and finally ducked in the stream to hasten a return to soberness.

The citizens of Shippensburg to-day show evidence of their wisdom and cultivated taste by impounding its waters at the fountain head in the South Mountain, bringing them into their town by gravity and making use of them as a regular beverage.

Thursday morning, October 23, the journey was resumed and Carlisle was reached. At Simpson's Ferry (New Cumberland) resided General Michael Simpson who, as a boy of fifteen, marched with General Boquet's forces through this valley. He served continuously during the revolution and was promoted for his bravery and ability. With General Simpson, his friend and acquaintance, General Washington lodged on the night of the 23. The next day he journeyed to York. On Saturday afternoon, October 24, he rode through the rain from York to Wright's Ferry (Columbia) where he remained over night. On Sunday, October 25, he proceeded to Lancaster, where he lodged.

On Tuesday morning, October 28, "the president of the United States and his suite arrived in town (Philadelphia) from Bedford and he resumed his duties at the seat of government.

There have been different routes mapped out as the ones over which Washington journeyed to and from Bedford. It has been shown that he passed through Chambersburg via Greencastle, Williamsport and Cumberland, also by Fort Loudon and Mercersburg. Some traditions have it that he accompanied the troops across the mountains; others that going and coming he passed through Adams county by the road leading from York to Pittsburg. It has been believed by many that he returned by way of Cumberland to Mount Vernon, and tradition claimed that he returned by way of Fort Littleton and Strasburg. The diary and letters of Washington and extracts from the current newspapers of that day show beyond any doubt the route he took and the dates of his journey. These traditions which I have gathered from reliable persons and from well authenticated stories, most of which go back but two generations, together with General Washington's letter to Alexander Hamilton, very clearly show the return was made by the "Three Mountain road" as set forth in this paper.

On Saturday, October 11, the whole body of cavalry (except the three troops of Philadelphia horse commanded by Captain John Dunlap as part of the legion above mentioned) under Adjutant General Anthony W. White, of New Jersey—a new formed corps of independent uniform companies under and several other corps under the command of Governor Mifflin, marched for Bedford. They encamped at Mount Rock the first day and according to

Captain Dewees reached Strasburg next day, remaining until Wednesday morning for the purpose of giving the Pennsylvania troops an opportunity to take part in the state election.

John Shippen writes from Mount Pleasant township. In this letter he says: "I believe I am accurate when I say there are about 1,500 dragoons of the Jersey and Pennsylvania line. As to the Virginia and Maryland horse we know not, but hear they are about 500 or 600. As to the foot of the Pennsylvania line and Jersey line, they amount to about 5,000. At Shippensburg the army parted—the horse all went by Chambersburg, the foot by Strasburg."

I am indebted to the following for information in the preparation of this paper: John M. Cooper, Captain J. H. Walker, Dr. W. H. Egle, Dr. William Nevin, Rev. H. W. Ash, P. M. Shoemaker, C. W. Cremer, Mrs. Mary A. Orr, Mrs. B. F. Nead, John C. Wagner, George H. Stewart, B. M. Nead, W. A. Kelker, Miss H. V. Reynolds, Miss Ellen Hays, Mrs. T. J. Nill, W. C. Kreps, Dr. F. A. Bushey, Donald McPherson; also to an article published in the Pennsylvania Magazine of the Pennsylvania historical society by William S. Baker, entitled "Washington After the Revolution, 1784-1799," an interesting production from the pen of one who has devoted much time to the life and time of the first president.

From, *Lucia*

Philada Pa

Date, *Aug 28. 1898*

THE ORDER OF THE SOLITARY

FOR A HUNDRED YEARS IT HAS BEEN
A HOME FOR MONKS AND NUNS.

THE LAST OPEN CONVENT

It Dates Its Origin From 1800—Conrad Beissel, the Founder of the Order, and His Life—How the Order Got Its Footing and Thrived—The Celebrated Ephrata Cloisters.

IN A PEACEFUL glade in Quincy township, Franklin county, is the last open convent of the Order of the Solitary in Pennsylvania. It is

In the property of the Monastical Order of the Seventh Day Baptist Society, and for nearly a hundred years has been the home of monks and nuns. Its location could not have been better selected. It is just such a pretty, quiet place as would lead the lover of nature to a reverence for the Creator of it all and permit him to offer up his daily devotions undisturbed by the noise of the outer world. A long, two-story building, composed of four houses, three brick and one stone, erected at different times, and all connected, stands at the foot of a slow-rising hill. To the north of it is a wide meadow deeply covered with grass, through the midst of which pushes along slowly and purling softly a spring of cool water. Crossing this stream on a small bridge one comes to a square brick church or meeting house, as it is indifferently called, coated with plaster and kept white as snow with repeated applications of a wash of slaked lime. To the east is a busy flouring mill that rumbles along every day of the week except Saturday and Sunday (and sometimes on the latter day) and south of the old convent are the foundation walls of an ancient cotton and woolen mill which the monks and nuns operated.

The convent dates its origin from the year 1800. Once within its walls were gathered as many as forty anchorites, who passed their lives as unselfishly apart from the world and as religiously as the people of the convents of the middle ages. They were members of the sect established by Conrad Beissel at Ephrata, Pa.; they followed his stern precepts, slept on wooden pillows, as did he, prayed his prayers, and sang the music which his Ephrata choirs made famous. Now, there is but one occupant of the cloister, a nun who secured recent admittance that the possession of the property might not pass from the Seventh Day Baptist Society. Previous to this latter's acceptance of the life of a recluse Catharine Fyock was the only nun for several years in the historical structure. She had taken the vows of the order in her youth and had lived in the convent for more than half a century. Before death gave her release she was a helpless woman, forgetful of the religious rites she had practiced so faithfully as a youth, unheeding of the passing of the days save as they brought light and darkness and food and sleep.

Conrad Beissel (or Peysel, as it is sometimes spelled), who was the founder of the Monastical Order of the Seventh Day Baptist Society, and of the society itself, was born in the Palatinate, Germany, in 1690. He was of brilliant intellect and masterful manner and played a violin with much skill. He was originally a member of the Reformed Church, but became dissatisfied with its tenets and joined the Mystics. It was not long until he became more mystical than his teachers. Beissel came to America in 1720 and was given employment for a year by Peter Becker, preacher of the Dunker congregation of Germantown. Then he persuaded a friend to become an anchorite and together they went to Lancaster county and built a hut, where they lived for some time in poverty and privation. About this period Beissel visited a convent in Maryland and studied the rules of conventual life. In 1724 Peter Becker led a band of missionaries to Ephrata, Lancaster county. Beissel joined him and was by him baptized. The young disciple, however, soon came to a disagreement

SNOW MILL

CONVENT

SNOW MILL
SEVENTH DAY
BAPTIST CHURCH



with his teacher. He believed that Saturday, as the seventh day of the week, should be observed as the Sabbath and he preached this doctrine. Parting from Becker he drew with him many of the older minister's followers and established a new sect which he denominated the Seventh Day Baptist Society.

Beissel soon introduced monasticism into his congregation at Ephrata and in 1732 began the erection of the celebrated Ephrata cloisters. He introduced there regulations stricter than those of Roman Catholic convents, wore himself and put upon his followers the robe of Capuchin monks, labored zealously for the increase of his order, turned his youthful musical skill to account in the formation of choirs which rendered with exquisite effect the peculiar but majestic Ephrata tunes and in the compiling of the Chor Gesaenge, a collection of hymns and tunes used by the monks and nuns, many of these hymns being the composition of Beissel himself. He died in 1768.

Among Beissel's warmest supporters, and his best loved lieutenant, was Peter Miller. He was a man of extraordinary scholarship and as friar of the Ephrata community conducted a correspondence with many eminent men in Europe and America. His genius did much to extend the fame of the Seventh Day Baptists and the Order of the Solitary. He was sent out as a missionary and in his journeys visited Franklin county, then a part of Cumberland county, and but lately

detached from Lancaster county. Beissel had been here once or twice, probably, and believed a promising field was before his missionary work in the southeastern portion, now known as Quincy and Washington townships. Miller labored with zeal and by 1775 had secured enough adherents to found a congregation and hold regular meetings. His first important acquisition was Andrew Snowberger and his family. Andrew Snowberger was a son of Hans Schneeberger, a Swiss property owner, who came with his family to America "in the ship Queen of Denmark, George Parish commander, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes," and also took the oath of allegiance to the crown of Great Britain and to the Province of Pennsylvania.

Little is known of Hans Schneeberger. His son Andrew was one of his heirs and succeeded to a portion of his father's land. Andrew Snowberger was a man of intense religious convictions. He belonged to what is known as the Amish branch of the Dunker Church. He did not quickly embrace the doctrines of the Seventh Day Baptists. It cost Peter Miller much argument to convince him that the seventh day of the week was the Sabbath and that there would not be much secular inconvenience, and possibly persecution, to him in observing Saturday as the day of rest and divine worship and in laboring on Sunday, when his neighbors were gathered in their churches and unprepared for the rumble of the mill and the swish of the

grain scythe. But Mr. Snowberger was finally satisfied on this point. Tradition in the congregation has it that Mrs. Snowberger was the chief persuader, that she espoused the side of Preacher Miller so ardently that her husband could not do otherwise than yield. At any rate, Andrew Snowberger became the leader of the Antietam or Snow Hill Society, as it was denominated.

At the outset he met opposition to his purpose at Snow Hill. Andrew Snowberger did not believe in conventual life. It was forbidden to him, of course, but he did not approve of it for others. The faith of the Seventh Day Baptists was sufficient to him without this appendage. But he fell as he fell once before. His wife and his unmarried daughters set themselves to the work the good pastor wanted done, and for the second time the gentle, admirable old man was persuaded against his will. He consented to help in the dissemination of the gospel after Rev. Lehman's way, and about 1800 the Snow Hill branch of the Order of the Solitary was organized in his stone residence, which he had erected in 1793. This building became the convent of the order. A portion of it was used for fourteen years as the home, also, of Andrew Snowberger and his wife. Four or six young women (the number is not certain) among them one, and possibly two, daughters of Mr. Snowberger, offered to do all the household work of the institution, asking only that clothing and food be furnished them. Their offer was accepted and with them and several men, one a son of Mr. Snowberger, the monastical society began its existence.

If Andrew Snowberger was at first indisposed to be moved by Pastor Lehman's monastical inclinations, he soon burned his bridges and became one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the new order. Time and money and labor and children he devoted to it. The records in the Franklin county Court House show that his aim for some years was to confer monetary benefit and a home upon the recluses. On January 15, 1804, he sold to John and Barbara Snowberger, two of his children, "Snow Hill," a tract of 113 acres and 129 perches, which he had obtained by a patent from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to him and his heirs. His two children paid him £800 for the tract. On April 28, 1806, John Snowberger purchased from John Tom, for £50, "the privilege by a dam made on his own and part of said Tom's land to raise the water so high in the dam that the same may be raised or swelled up said John Tom's spring, that rises by a large black oak tree, near the spring house in the meadow, in such manner that said water shall not come nearer than six or seven perches of the head of said spring at low water mark by occasion of said dam." At the same time John Snowberger bought from John Tom two acres and ninety-two perches of land, on which the above dam was partly located, for \$77.

On November 1, 1800, Andrew Snowberger repurchased from John and Barbara the 113 acres of land, paying them therefor £1,000. In his house continued the convent until 1814, when the increase of members made it necessary to erect a separate building for these anchorites. It is still standing and is 30x40 feet, two stories high and has window glass 10x12 inches in size.

Andrew Snowberger became the first prior of the order and a diligent, scrupulous head

of the local branch did he prove. He was manager of all the secular affairs of the order, and during his term of office the grist mill was erected, in 1807, and about the same time the workshops of the monks and nuns. The grist mill had one pair of buhrs and a pair of choppers. For a time Peter Lehman & Co. was the title of the operatives. The millers were conscientious folk. Only the best of the grain was used, for flour, the remainder being fed by the women to the cows, and the product soon had a wide reputation. Teamsters hauled it as far as Baltimore, and it was not long until its excellence was discovered. Merchants inquired as to the makers of the flour, and the teamsters carried back large orders for it. The mill was kept running day and night, except Saturday. During all this time the farm was well tilled by the monks and nuns, and the same busy people manufactured cotton and woolen goods and many other articles. Flax was sown and wool grown and spun by the nuns, and afterward woven into tablecloths, shirting and the like linen goods and woolen pieces for the men's winter clothing and for sale to the general public. Cotton was purchased and made into cottonade goods, some of them being colored by the nuns.

With the increasing growth of the order and its subsequent secular prosperity, Andrew Snowberger became more of a Seventh Day enthusiast and a more pronounced devotee of the Monastical Order. Some years before his death he proposed to his eight children that each of them should accept \$1,000 from him and release their claim upon his estate. Such faithful Seventh Day Baptists as they were hesitated not in relinquishing their future inheritance. On September 22, 1823, Andrew Snowberger sold his farm of 106 acres to the Seventh Day Baptist Society of Snow Hill. The consideration was \$1,654. The deed of sale, which is of record in the Franklin County Recorder's office, was to "Abraham Ely, John Snowberger, John Munn, Charles Hough and Abraham Burger and all members of the religious society of Seventh Day Baptists of Snow Hill." The 106 acres sold "were the remaining part of a tract conveyed by patent of the State, May 11, 1803, to Andrew Snowberger." The property was to be "for these purposes only, and to and for no other use. To and for the Monastical Branch of the society now living and residing at Snow Hill, viz, John Snowberger, Barbara Leman, Catharine Hough, Elizabeth Snowberger, Barbara Snowberger, Veronica Snowberger and Suzanna Fyock, and to their successors forever, and every one of them members belonging to the Monastical establishment of the said religious society of Snow Hill and partakers of the Holy Sacrament of Jesus Christ, agreeable to the rights and tenets of the said religious society and all and every such other person or persons as shall or may hereafter associate or be admitted to the said society in their own proper and sole person, who shall or may adhere to the religious rites and tenets there professed. To take, receive, enjoy, the fruits, grass, woods, underwoods, issues, profits and emoluments whatsoever of said lands, etc., to and for the general use, benefit and behoof of the members belonging to the Monastical establishment; now living and residing at Snow Hill and to their successors forever." Trustees of the property were to be elected every fourth year, Mr. Snowberger made a provision of the article, and the members leading secular and monastical lives were to

elect these trustees from their own number. On September 1, 1823, Andrew Snowberger had purchased from his son, John, the two acres and ninety-two perches the latter had procured from John Tom, as told above, paying John \$500 for the land, which included the dam. This was embraced in the property sold the Monastical Society.

On March 27, 1833, John Snowberger deeded to John Munn, Charles Hoch, Samuel Snowberger and David Snowberger, trustees of the estate of the Seventh Day Baptist Society at Snow Hill, twenty-five acres and ninety-one perches of land adjoining the larger property for \$400, "in trust only to and for the use of the Monastical Society residing at Snow Hill agreeable to their deed granted unto them by a certain Andrew Snowberger, bearing date September 22, 1823, to and for the use of the sole members of the aforesaid society and their successors forever, and to and for no other use, intent, meaning or purpose whatsoever." Barbara Snowberger, in a deed similarly worded, conveyed ninety-eight perches to the same trustees. This comprised the property now for nearly three-quarters of a century owned by the Seventh Day Baptist Society for its Monastical Branch.

Peter Lehman died January 4, 1823, and was buried at Snow Hill. Andrew Snowberger died in 1825, two years after he had conveyed his property to the society. His son, Samuel, succeeded him as prior. Under his administration the convent had its largest number of inmates, and the congregation thrived greatly.

During the term of Samuel Snowberger as prior the buildings of the society were largely increased. In 1829 the large meeting house was erected, the room in the convent having capacity for only a portion of the congregation. The second of the conventual houses was built in 1835. It is thirty feet square. The lower room was used for dining purposes, that on the second floor for a chapel for the inmates and occasionally for a prayer meeting of the congregation. In 1838 and again in 1843 new cloisters were built, each 30 by 40 feet in dimensions.

About 1845 the Monastical Order began to languish. From thirty and forty inmates of the convent the number dropped to twenty and then to less. Ridicule and sometimes persecution were visited upon the order and there was a break in the hitherto continuous accession to the church. Some persons who respected not the right of others to worship God in their own manner, instituted legal proceedings against them for working on Sunday, and while nothing of moment was accomplished against them in the court room the fear that grave results might ensue kept away many converts. Then, again, the finger of ridicule was almost constantly extended toward them by some people for their practice as monastics and their observing Saturday as a holy day.

The passing of the Monastical Order has not been without its element of sadness. The cloister and cloister life were distinct features of that section of the county. These self-sacrificing men and women served God as faithfully as did ever anchorite, and all that now remains to tell of their unselfish lives are the memories of the neighborhood and the old barely furnished rooms, the chapel, the spinning wheels, the carpenter tools, the Gesang books, the Bibles they studied so assiduously, Fox's Book of Martyrs and their prayer books; and of these there are not many left, for the members of the congregation and the relic hunters

have well-nigh despoiled the buildings. Except for these lighter portable articles the convent remains as it was more than half a century ago. The rooms of the monks and nuns are preserved unchanged, and even the small apartments in which they gave the wayfarer, be he never so disreputable a tramp, a lodging for the night, are as they were in other days.

And now the convent is about to be closed as a convent. At the last annual meeting, held a few days ago, steps were taken for the transfer of the property to the Seventh Day Baptist Society for other purposes than those of the old monastical branch.

The Snow Hill congregation is now the largest of the denomination and has nearly one hundred members, who observe Saturday as the Sabbath so far as their secular relations with their fellows will permit them, and it can be said that they so regulate their business that they are but infrequently interrupted in their method of spending the day. Some of them at times work on Sunday, giving it no different consideration from week-days, but as much as possible they avoid this, in deference to the customs of their neighbors. Revs. John Walk and John A. Pentz, of Quincy, are the pastors of the congregation. There still exists another congregation, though of small membership, in Bedford county. Their church is near Salemville, and Revs. Jacob Diamond, David Long and Emanuel Specht occupy the relation of pastors.

Their principal article of belief is found in their claim that the seventh day of the week is the Sabbath. They believe in the Trinity and do not hold many views apart from those taught by the majority of Christian churches.

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The German Influence in Pennsylvania: With Special Reference to Franklin County.

A Paper Read Before the Kittochtinny Historical Society of Franklin County, by M. A. Foltz, Thursday Evening, Sept. 22, 1898, at the Residence of J. S. M'Ilvaine, Philadelphia Avenue.

Because of a disinclination to emblazon on the banners, which they have carried steadily forward in the van of civilization, their victories in the realms of the spiritual, intellectual and material; and because of that racial trait of unobtrusiveness which has produced a secretiveness as to their personal affairs, the Germans in America have received but scant credit for the influence they have wielded. Historians are striving to collect the scattered evidences of the usefulness, and the virtues, the indomitable spirit of these unselfish, God-fearing and rather uncommunicative people who were content with the accomplishment of great things and cared not for the exploitation of them. They are succeeding in good measure, but it is doubted whether they will ever be able to pay a just tribute to the pioneers of the great Teutonic people in America. The Germans did not "sing of arms and men," they threw away the means for the writing of a complete history of themselves because they attached no importance to such a chronicle. Bancroft says: "Neither they nor their descendants have laid claim to all the praise that was their due." Enough has been saved, however, to justify the assertion that there were no better settlers in this country than these modest Germans. Their well-planted love of God and His laws, their unflagging industry and their intelligence have had an influence in the moulding of the national character and the building of the national prosperity which entitles them to our highest gratitude and our veneration.

Pennsylvania more than any other State has been made great by the Germans. They came here at the request of Penn, went upon the outskirts of the settlements, felled the trees, made the earth blossom with grain, took from it its minerals, controlled the dispossessed Indian when no other power could check his desire for vengeance, built the church and schoolhouse side by side, taught the Bible and catechism with orthography and

arithmetic, and gave of their best sons to the service of the State and Nation. To them, indeed, belongs the credit for the early form of government and the character of the early settlers. The Quaker religion was derived from Holland and Germany. It was there that was evolved the thought of the doctrine of the inner light, the doctrine that each man had within himself a test of truth. Penn learned this doctrine from the Germans principally and he sat at the feet of some of their most noted scholars in their own country. And so greatly was he impressed with these people that when he began making up his colonies for his grant of land in America he urged them to enroll themselves among the number. They had suffered severe persecution for religion's sake, they had endured hardships innumerable and through it all had conducted themselves with fortitude and submission, gaining strength of character and earnestness and a lofty faith in God which fitted them for the struggle with the wilderness. Penn recognized all this and in 1682 invited the Mennonites to settle in Pennsylvania. In 1683 thirty-three people from Crefeld on the Rhine, along the eastern border of Holland, came across the Atlantic under the lead of Pastorius and started the erection of Germantown. These were the most important of the early German settlers and they proved such law-abiding, substantial citizens that not only did Penn urge more of their countrymen and people from the Palatinate and Switzerland to follow them, but Queen Anne, of England, paid the passage of nearly four thousand Palatines and Swiss to America, and King George I, impressed with their excellent qualities, offered Germans land in Pennsylvania, 50 acres to each family in fee simple and enough for 100,000 families.

These facts are mentioned for the reason that the New England historians and some of our own State have wilfully ignored the influence of the German settlers and characterized them as ignorant

Man never committed greater mistake. Hear Penn's own testimony. He wanted the Germans in Pennsylvania. Glowing descriptions of the country, the complete freedom of conscience afforded, the humane government assured, were set forth in printed German pamphlets and widely distributed throughout the Palatinate and Switzerland. When Louis XIV in 1685 revoked the Edict of Nantes, Penn wrote to his steward in Philadelphia, with evident satisfaction, that the effect of the repeal would be of great advantage to the province in that many of the Protestant exiles with skill and means would come to Pennsylvania. In 1709, when he had even better knowledge of them than when he founded his colony, for their brethren had lived in his bailiwick a quarter of a century, Penn wrote to James Logan, his deputy, as follows: "Herewith comes the Palatines, whom use with tenderness and love, and fix them so that they may send over an agreeable character; for they are a sober people, divers Mennonists, and will neither swear nor fight." These latter immigrants built homes principally in Lancaster county and many of their descendants found their way into this valley as far west as the Conococheague. In 1729 a committee of the Assembly said: "The Palatines who had been imported directly into the province had purchased and honestly paid for their lands, had conducted themselves respectfully towards the government, paid their taxes readily and were a sober and honest people in their religious and civil duties." In 1744 Governor Thomas in his message said that the great prosperity of the State was primarily owing to the thrift and energy of the Germans, although at the same time he complained of their increasing numbers because he did not like them personally. So much for the estimate put upon these German settlers by those in authority. It is a quick answer to the charge that they were ignorant peasant boors.

As said, Germantown was settled by the Germans in 1683. Hundreds of Palatines succeeded them in the next few years and settled in Montgomery, Bucks, Berks and Lancaster counties. In 1709 the first settlement was made in Lancaster county; in 1723 Tulpehocken, Berks county, was settled by those Germans Queen Anne had sent to New York State and who had been robbed by Governor Hunter, the Livingstones, Schuylers, Van Dams and others of their Dutch and English forerunners, and who came down the Susquehanna in boats of their own construction under the leadership of John Conrad Weiser, the father of Conrad Weiser, the great Indian interpreter; about 1730 Lebanon county was settled; in 1734 York county received its first German settlers, before 1745 Germans were in Dauphin county and in 1760 or 1762 they first entered Cumberland county in considerable numbers. Many years later, the best authority makes it 1731,

Jacob Shively and Joseph Crunkietop, two Germans from Lancaster county, settled in Antrim township, Franklin county. In 1755 the Germans in the State numbered between 60,000 and 70,000. That they were industrious, patriotic, sober and religious we know.—What was their influence upon the State? What part did they take in the struggles with the Indians, in the Revolutionary war and other contests at arms; how did they educate their children that they might be good and God-fearing citizens, and what impress did they make upon the material development of the commonwealth? These are questions for brief answer.

In the delicate negotiations with the Indians in the first hundred years of the colony, Germans had the leading part. They exercised more influence over the Red Men than any other person except William Penn. The German Moravians went among them, learned their language, were to them teachers and physicians and bearers of the Divine Word, and were a powerful instrument in leading them into humane paths. But chief of all was Conrad Weiser, the great Indian interpreter and peacemaker. He was born in Afstaedt, Germany, November 2, 1696, and came to this country with his father in 1710, settled in the vicinity of Schoharie, N. Y., for eight months made his home with the Maquas or Six Nations Indians, learned their language and their characteristics, and when trouble threatened between them and the settlers he it was who was summoned by the representatives of the proprietors to conciliate the Indians, and not only by the authorities of this State but by the Governors of Maryland and Virginia was he begged to make treaties of peace and to stay the hand that was raised in anger. No tribute to his faithful services for many years could be too high, for, as it was said of him, if he could not prevail with the Indians none could. His advice was always sought and followed in the framing of action concerning them. He was a frequent traveler through Franklin county on his road to the western part of the State to meet the Ohio Indians and more than once spent a night in Shippensburg. One of his descendants, Rev. Reuben Weiser, resided in this county for twenty years. He was a great-grandson of the famous interpreter and came here in 1833 as pastor of the Lutheran church of St. Thomas. He remained there two years and then became pastor of the Lutheran congregations at Grindstone Hill and Marion. During his latter pastorate he resided in the Reformed parsonage in Chambersburg, the Reformed pastor residing at that time in the residence afterward occupied by Hon. Geo. W. Brewer, on West Market street. Rev. Weiser married a sister of Squire William Bossart, of Hamilton township. He died in Denver, Col., recently. All

his family reside in the West.

Weiser, and Count Zinzendorf and Rev. Spangenberg, of the Moravian church, stand out very prominently in the history of the Indian negotiations. Others might have done their work as thoroughly, but as they did not accept the opportunity, to these be all the credit.

It has been asserted that the Germans would not take up arms in the country's cause. Such a charge is false. As partial answer to this charge, back in 1711 they sent 1000 men on the expedition against Quebec. Probably they did not participate in large numbers in proportion to their population in the French and Indian war, but it must be remembered that the faith of the Meunonites taught them non-resistance, and abjured the taking of the sword. Moreover, the war was between the French and English, and the Germans owed no allegiance to either. They did not have the right of franchise and they were deprived of authority or even representation in governmental affairs; they were on the outposts of the colony and there they were busily employed in defending themselves from Indian attacks. In Berks and Northampton, particularly, were there horrible Indian massacres and we have our own Enoch Brown, McDowell's mill, Renfrew and numerous other murders to commemorate the Red Men's fiendishness and to emphasize the need of our men at home. But, with all this, Franklin county sent companies to the English army and there were some of our early German settlers in it. But to one German, already mentioned, the country owed more than it could have owed to regiments of soldiers. Had it not been for the influence of Conrad Weiser the Indians of this State would have joined the French openly and in great numbers and the resulting carnage to the settlers and the colonies would have been almost beyond present estimate. Braddock in a letter to Governor Morris, of New York, written May 24, 1755, with reference to his expedition, said: "In short, in every instance but in my contract for Pennsylvania wagons, I have been deceived and met with nothing but lies and villainy." It is hardly necessary to supplement this with the statement of a German historian that there were few wagons owned in Pennsylvania by any but Germans at that time, for the Germans were the farmers and freight-haulers, the most industrious men of the colony.

In the Revolutionary war the Germans gave most effective aid. None can question their bravery; none can belittle their sacrifices. It was on June 14, 1775, that the Continental Congress called for troops and on July 18, 1775, Captain Nagel's company of six-foot hunters marched into Washington's camp at Boston from Reading, the first of the defenders of the country to make response, while back of them strode the Pennsyl-

vania riflemen, nearly half of them Germans and some of them from Franklin county under command of Captain James Chambers. More than one impartial historian asserts that had it not been for the Pennsylvania Germans the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, would not have thrilled the world. Congress could not proclaim the independence of the colonies because Pennsylvania and Delaware were opposed to separation from England early in 1776. Pennsylvania came to the rescue. Her German settlers had been deprived of representation in the Assembly and many were without the right to vote because of the limited franchise under the charter of 1701. A meeting of representatives of counties was called in Philadelphia to form a new government. The Germans were given the right to vote and to send their people to that convention and the convention authorized Pennsylvania's members of Congress to vote for independence. A majority of them did so and July 4 was made possible and by German influence. The English members of the Assembly and the convention were divided, the Scotch-Irish were for independence but not strong enough to have a deciding vote and the German votes, the first they had cast, determined the issue in favor of the independent nation we now proudly call our own. In Cumberland county (of which Franklin was then a part) the settlers, many of them Germans at that time, on May 28, 1776, held a meeting and presented a memorial to the obdurate Assembly asking that the instructions given by that body in 1775 to the delegates to Congress be withdrawn. Those instructions opposed action that might lead to a separation from Great Britain.

Nor did the Germans stop here. Let it be blazoned brightly on the pages of their history that there were no German Tories. They gave of their talents, their wealth, their lives, to their country, and all cheerfully. They offered organized bodies to Congress and their associations were perfecting themselves in company and regimental drills. Lutheran and Reformed churches issued manifestos advocating armed resistance. In 1775, before the British settlers would agree to separation, the "Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed church consistory and the officers of the German association in Philadelphia" sent a formal message to the German inhabitants of New York and North Carolina reciting that the "Germans of Pennsylvania near and far have arrayed themselves on the side of freedom and not only have established their militia but have formed picked corps of rangers ready to march wherever it may be required," and "those who cannot serve personally are throughout willing to contribute according to their means to the common good."

From the southern extremity of our valley Rev. Peter G. Muhlenberg, the

patriotic German Lutheran pastor, closing his Bible in his pulpit in Woodstock, Va., went to the front, and accepted the colonelcy of a German regiment, to become afterward a major-general in the Continental army. An able writer says of the Battle of Long Island: "Long Island was the Thermopylæ of the Revolution and the Pennsylvania Germans were its Spartans." When in the winter of 1776 Washington was in terrible extremity with but 3,000 men, 1,500 Pennsylvania recruits, nearly all Germans, hurried to his aid and made Trenton and Princeton possible, and Baron von Kalb and Baron von Steuben, the latter "the right arm of Washington," were Germans who helped not a little in determining the issue of the war. When Washington's army was in sore need of food nine Pennsylvania Germans gave their bond for \$100,000 to buy provisions. At the same time Christopher Ludwig, whom Washington called "my honest friend," aroused enthusiasm by his brief but patriotic utterance: "Mr. President, I am only a poor gingerbread baker, but write me down for £200," and this after Governor Mifflin's motion to collect money to purchase arms for the American army had been negatively debated. Mr. Ludwig afterward became superintendent of bakeries for the Continental army. Martin Hillegas, the first treasurer of the United Colonies and of the United States, pledged his word and his means for helping the army and his needy countrymen. The Pennsylvania-German monks and nuns at Ephrata and Bethlehem were publicly commended for their patriotism in nursing hundreds of sick and wounded soldiers after Brandywine and Germantown. From the furnaces and forges of Lancaster and Berks counties, owned by Baron Stiegel, Geo. Ege and other Germans, went many of the cannon and ball for the use of the Revolutionary army. The contributions of men and money and subsistence by the Germans to the army might be continued at length did opportunity permit. Let them be completed here with recalling to you the fact that the prominent part the Pennsylvania Germans played in the Revolutionary struggle is given national and permanent recognition in the statue of General Muhlenberg in the capitol at Washington.

Not for many years were the Germans permitted to have place in governmental affairs, and yet the first Speaker of the House of Representatives, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, was a Pennsylvania German, and he was re-elected Speaker of the Third Congress. David Rittenhouse, a German, was the first Treasurer of this State, as Martin Hillegas was the first Treasurer of the United States, and other Germans held responsible positions, but, as a rule, Germans were not allowed to hold office. In times of public peril or when the occasion demanded men of intelligence, sound judgment and patriot-

ism sufficient to expend their own money they were gladly summoned to high place. But through it all the German citizens preserved their loyalty to the State and by their industry and thrift laid surely the foundations of this rich commonwealth.

Only let it be said in closing this portion, that two-thirds of the Pennsylvanians in the Revolution were Germans, that fully as many were in the war of 1812 and the Mexican war and that the record of the Germans in the Civil war is beyond compare. Less than twelve hours after Sumter was fired on Pennsylvania, the State of the Germans, ahead of all other States, had voted \$500,000 to put down the rebellion. Two hundred thousand Germans, 80,000 from Pennsylvania, fought for the Union. The first soldiers to enter Washington after Sumter fell were Germans from Pennsylvania and within a few days after Bull Run 16,000 Pennsylvanians, many of them of German blood, were in the entrenchments at Washington to save the capital. You know the story of that war. Let us add only that thirteen brigadiers and seven major-generals of the Union army were of German birth. When Spanish cruelty sounded the tocsin once again the Germans helped make up the American army and they were among those who stormed Manila and Santiago and were among the first to occupy Porto Rican cities.

To Pennsylvania's list of honor the Germans have given most liberally. They have contributed, as Governors, Simon Snyder, of Lancaster county; Joseph Hiester, of Berks county; John Andrew Shulze, of Berks county; George Wolt, of Northampton county; Joseph Ritner, born in Berks county, but for a while a resident of Cumberland; Francis Rawn Shunk, of Montgomery county; William Bigler, of Cumberland county; John Frederick Hartraft, of Montgomery county; James Adams Beaver, born in Perry county, his antecedents on the paternal side having come from this county.

The New England historian and he whose name our county bears affected to despise the Germans for their ignorance. They were as unjust as they were uninformed or, possibly, malicious. Franklin should have known better, but his attitude may be accounted for by the fact that he was a New Englander. He could hardly have been ignorant of the real facts, for as a book-publisher he catered to the educated Germans by printing large numbers of books in their language. He evidently found the German pocket-book all right. But long before he started his printing presses the Germans were issuing their own books. Dr. W. H. Egle says that "prior to the Revolution there were more printing presses operated by Pennsylvania Germans and more books published by them than in the whole of New England." They were the pioneers in furnishing the

means of spreading education. In 1690 William Rittenhouse, or Rittinghuysen, built the first paper mill in America on a branch of the Wissahickon creek.

In 1712 the Germantown Mennonites had their Confession of Faith printed in English in Amsterdam, and reprinted, with an appendix, in 1727, by Andrew Bradford. This was the first book printed in Pennsylvania for the Germans.

Christopher Sauer made the first type manufactured in America in 1738 in Germantown, and in 1743 printed a great quarto-size Bible in German, 39 years before an English Bible was printed here. In 1745 the Ephrata printing press was set up, and this has much interest for Franklin county for it was the property of the Monastical order of the Seventh Day Baptists, and much of its work was sent to the Snow Hill cloister in Quincy township. More than fifty books were printed on this hand-press, and they are now the rarest and most valuable of Pennsylvania publications. Chief of the works published at Ephrata was the "Martyrer Spiegel," or Mirror of the Martyrs. It was a book much in favor with the early Mennonites and Dunkers and described the persecutions their forefathers had endured in the old country. The Ephrata monks had their own types and press and paper mill and for three years fifteen men worked on the book. Peter Miller, Brother Jabez, translated the big volumes from Dutch to German, and when completed the work was a massive folio of 1,512 pages, printed on strong, heavy paper and well bound. It was a marvel of accomplishment and was completed in 1769.

Peter Miller was frequently a visitor to this county and was one of the founders of the Snow Hill congregation. He was, according to Watson the Annalist, engaged by Congress to translate the Declaration of Independence into seven different languages for mailing to the European courts. And here we may add that the first printed account of the Declaration of Independence was a German translation of that document in full which Heinrich Miller published in his newspaper, July 9, 1776.

Francis Daniel Pastorius, who accompanied the first colony to Germantown from Crefeld, was a man of great learning. He was principal of a Quaker's school in Philadelphia, 1698-'70, and in 1702 organized a day and night school in Germantown, charging his pupils four pence per week each for instruction. He was a most eminent man and to the Germans what Penn was to the English.

Christopher Dock taught school in Skippack, Montgomery county, in 1714, and gave reward cards for meritorious work by scholars. He also wrote a treatise on the art of teaching school which was printed twenty years afterward, in 1770.

The Germans established schools, generally church schools, wherever they settled in Pennsylvania, but they did not stop with them. They patronized the higher institutions and as showing the great number of German students in the University of Pennsylvania in its early history it may be told that for seven years the ancient languages were taught through the medium of German.

In 1742 the first Moravian school was established in Bethlehem, and in 1749 a girls' boarding school in the same place. In 1787 Franklin college was established at Lancaster for the specific needs of the German, and the first Pestalozzian school for children in America was founded by Joseph Neef, in 1809, near Philadelphia. In 1754 Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg attempted the formation of free schools in this State, and in 1822 Governor Heister, a German, introduced the "Lancasterian system" which was in use in this county. William Audenried originated the present free school plan of education. Governor Shulze, a German Lutheran clergyman, was an ardent advocate of it, and Governor Wolf in 1834 effected the passage of the bill creating the system by the legislature, while Governor Ritner gave permanency to it. Since then many of the State Superintendents of the schools have been Germans, and at no time have they proven richer blessings to the youth of our State than during the administration of the German Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer.

The Germans strive after education as after employment. Their forefathers came from the shadows of the walls of the great universities of Heidelberg, Tübingen and Strasburg. The influence of learning was upon them all as, you will agree, the incense from the educational shrines at Mercersburg college, Chambersburg academy, Wilson College and the Cumberland Valley State Normal School has filled with its rich perfume the homes of our Franklin county people.

Of the devotion of the German to his church little need be said. You know that as perhaps his strongest and best characteristic. Where he goes he sets up his family altar and where two or three are gathered establishes a congregation. It is not too much to say that his love for the Bible and his observance of its teachings are at the root of his peaceful disposition, his thrift, his dislike of wastefulness, his high citizenship, his unquestioned patriotism. He was persecuted for his religious doctrines and he bore his oppression meekly until he was driven from his home to find his refuge in America, and here it was not to be expected that one of his tenacious disposition would forget the God for whom he had felt the torture. His children were early taught the Divine precepts, and their voices singing the hearty German chorals were a sweet accompaniment to the ringing of the axe as it was swung against the trees in the forest-clearing

time, or blended softly with the purlings of the brook as they lisped the prayers and the catechism of the Fatherland.

The story of the recovery of a little German girl at Carlisle illustrates the effect of a German cradle hymn. Hither in 1765, after the Indian war, many white children who had been taken captives by the Indians were brought to be identified by their parents. Mrs. John Hartman mourned the loss of husband, son and daughter who had been massacred by the Indians, but yet another, little Regina, had been carried away by them. Eleven years had elapsed. Mother Hartman walked along the line of captive children and looked in each face hoping to find Regina, but in vain. "My daughter is not here," said the sad woman to Colonel Boquet. "Did you never sing to the little girl?" the Colonel asked. "Oh! yes!" was the answer; "I often sang her to sleep in my arms with an old German hymn we all loved so well." "Well," said the Colonel, "just sing that hymn as you and I walk along the line of girls. It may touch the right spot and give her to you again." Mrs. Hartman began in a clear, loud, but tremulous voice to sing,

Allein, und doch nicht ganz allein, bin ich.
In meiner Einsamkeit.

"Alone, and yet not all alone, am I
In this lone wilderness."

Everybody turned to look and listen. It was a touching scene. The pious old widow's hands were clasped in prayer. Her eyes were closed. Her snow white hair made her upturned face fairly radiant as the sun bathed her in light. When she sang the second line, a shrill, sharp cry was heard. It came from the heart of "Sawquehanna." In an instant she rushed to the singer's side, threw her bare arms around her neck, and sobbed, "Mother;" and then Regina joined her mother in singing again the dear old song of their cabin home:

"Alone, and yet not all alone, am I
In this lone wilderness.
I feel my Savior always nigh;
He comes the weary hours to bless.
I am with Him, and He with me,
E'en here alone I cannot be."

The registry of immigration shows that with a few exceptions the Germans wrote their names; they brought with them their German Bible and Stark's Gebetbuch (Prayerbook). In 1708 some of the Germantown settlers wrote to Amsterdam, the publishing centre, for "catechisms for the children and little testaments for the young." We have seen that the Bible was printed in German nearly half a century before it was printed in English, and it is a matter of familiar knowledge that the German Sunday school was one of the institutions cherished next to home. The Pennsylvania Germans devised Sunday schools, and thirty-six years before Robert Raikes inaugurated the system in England Christopher Sauer printed Sunday school tickets for the scholars.

The Mennonite church was established in Pennsylvania in 1683, the earliest Reformed congregation was organized in Bucks county in 1710, the first Lutheran congregation in the same year in Montgomery county, and the Moravians began their work in Northampton county in 1734. These were the earliest religious denominations among the Pennsylvania Germans and their influence can hardly be measur-

ed. The Germans mentioned as attaining prominent places in civil and military life were nearly all Reformed or Lutheran. The Mennonites took little interest in public affairs, but built up that home-life and that substantial character which has made Pennsylvania synonymous with homes and prosperity. The Moravians were long active in public life but of recent years have not added greatly to their numbers.

Such were the early Pennsylvania Germans and their descendants, and such their efforts and their influence. Education, religion and husbandry were given an impetus by them as by no other settlers. Sent to the outskirts of the white man's lands they cut down the forests, made the land productive, defended themselves and their fellows in the east from Indian attacks, gave up their money and their men in the Revolutionary struggle and established a citizenship that has made Pennsylvania illustrious. She is not the mother of Presidents, but she first conceived the thought that became a living issue in the Civil War, for it must not be forgotten that it was the Germans of Germantown who in 1688 made the first protest against the holding of slaves; she gave birth to the best public school system this country knows and German influence accomplished this; she was the first colony to secure the friendship of the Indian and a German interpreter alone kept that friendship intact; she built up industries that have made her one of the richest States and her people unquestionably the most industrious and prosperous, and the German element in her population must receive greatest credit for this.

No one withholds tribute from these Germans who have helped make Pennsylvania's renown: the governors mentioned, Rupp, Egle and Dubbs, as historians; Muhlenberg, Seiss, Gotwald, Schaff, Rauch, Harbaugh, Gerhart, Appel, Schaeffer, Spangenberg, de Schweinitz, Otterbein and Winebrenner, as theologians; Thomas Conrad Porter, Stahr, Hark, Baer, Schaeffer, Houck, as educators; Miller, of the U. S. supreme court, Heydrick, Pennypacker, Bucher, and Endlich, as jurists; Bayard Taylor, Henry Harbaugh, Dubbs, Henry L. Fisher, of York, as poets; Samuel Cunard, who established the first line of ocean steamers between America and England, Garrett of the B. & O. R. R., Gowan, of the Philadelphia & Reading R. R., transportation magnates; David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, who had not a superior in Europe; James Lick, who founded Lick University; Dr. Gross in medicine, and P. F. Rothermel, who painted the famous "Battle of Gettysburg."

We are citizens of no mean county. Our land has been peopled by our race only an hundred and sixty-eight years, but in that time it has given to the public service men who have occupied a greater number of eminent positions than has any other country in the Union. Settled almost at the same time by the Scotch-Irish and Germans the two peoples have become intermingled so that it is difficult now to tell in many instances where one ancestry has predominance over the other. But the majority of our citizens are of German descent. This was not so at first. The Scotch-Irish were the more numerous. They were of the energetic, restless temperament that made them brave and eager warriors, astute politicians and progressive citizens. The Germans made less rapid entry upon the lands. They were as intelligent as

neighbo... though not so intellectual, they were not fond of war and fought only when they must; they were plodding and frugal, delighting in rich crops and comfortable homes, and while they hurried forward their material advancement less quickly than the Scotch-Irish they made it much more secure. In the early history of the county they do not figure much except as honest, prosperous farmers. They were not regarded with the same sense of equality by the Scotch-Irish as later and they were kept in the background in governmental affairs. We have no evidence that they fretted much because of this; they were satisfied to build homes, when they could do so in peace, and establish that solid foundation which they have always laid everywhere in their communities.

Benjamin Chambers was the first white settler in Franklin county, but was not here more than a year until Joseph Crunkleton and Jacob Sively settled in Antrim township, both Germans who came hither from Rapho township, Lancaster county. It is a tradition handed down in the Reisher family that he second settler in Chambersburg was one of their ancestors. Whether this be correct or not, it is certain that the Reishers were very early settlers. In 1735 the German Mennonites were in the extreme southern portion of the county.

In 1736 the "German Settlement" at Grindstone Hill was begun; in the same year Germans settled in Green township; in 1737 Samuel Bechtel was a resident of Path Valley. And so the list might be continued. There were not many Germans here in the earliest years, but among them were those whose descendants have been prominent for years in the county. In addition to those named were the Schneiders, Pischacks, Ledermans, Kolps, Bechtels, Gabriel, Ringers, Steiners, Senseneys, Radebaums, Bonbrakes and Wolfs, all before 1745. After that the influx was very great. It is not our purpose to trace the individual early settlers or to enumerate them. That has been done in the several histories of the county. The desire, now, only is to tell, in as concise form as possible, of the influence the Germans had upon our country's history in her educational and religious development and in agricultural, mechanical and commercial aspects and to refer to the part they played in statecraft and war.

The logical place of beginning is with the churches, because the church was a part of the German and because it led to the schools, church schools at first and secular afterward. The Germans who have had most impress upon this county's history were members of the Reformed, Lutheran, Mennonite, Dunker, River Brethren, United Brethren and Seventh Day Baptist churches.

Less than a dozen years after the first settlement of the county there were Reformed and Lutheran families in the vicinity of Shady Grove and Grindstone Hill who formed themselves into small congregations for the purpose of worship and who were visited by missionary pastors. In 1748 Michael Schlatter, the great Reformed missionary, visited the county and preached to many families; in 1752 the German Baptists organized the Antietam congregation near Waynesboro; in 1765 Rev. John George Bager, of Conewago, York county, began visiting the Lutherans of this section and organized the Grind-

stone Hill congregation; at the same time the Reformed congregation of Grindstone Hill was organized; in 1770 the St. John's Lutheran congregation was established here by Rev. John George Young, of Hagerstown, who preached in German; in 1773 Besore's (now Salem) Reformed congregation near Waynesboro was organized by Rev. Jacob Weymer, of Hagerstown, and worshipped in a log schoolhouse; in 1775 John Peter Miller organized the Snow Hill Seventh Day Baptist congregation in Quincy township, where the doctrines of the church had been preached ten years previously; in 1776 the Reformed and Lutheran people built their union house of worship at Grindstone Hill and as early as 1785 they had their "old log church" in Greencastle; in 1784 or 1785 Zion's Reformed congregation of Chambersburg was established by Rev. Jacob Weymer; in 1792 Rev. Jonathan Rahauer was the Reformed pastor in Mercersburg; in 1800 Rev. John Ruthrauff was the first Lutheran pastor in Mercersburg and Waynesboro, although both congregations had been organized long before; the Mennonites in Green township held services in the homes of their members from the time of their arrival here until 1804, when the present church north of Chambersburg was erected with Peter Lehman as first pastor; before the close of the last century there was a Reformed congregation at Quincy and at the beginning of the present century the Reformed and Lutheran people held services in one building; in 1796 Rev. Christian Newcomer preached the United Brethren doctrines in Rocky Spring and Chambersburg and his labors resulted in the formation, some years afterward, of several congregations; about 1820 the first Reformed Mennonite minister, Christian Frantz, came here from Lancaster county and began organizing a congregation near Waynesboro; in 1830 the River Brethren established several congregations in the county.

All these were German congregations originally. They were established early and they had untold influence then and since. It is not permissible by the demands of time nor necessary to recount the work of each. Let us but mention the names of some of the most prominent pastors and teachers, and you will recall the immense influence exerted by these churches through them. The Reformed church had Revs. Schlatter, Weymer, Jonathan and Frederick Rahauer, Henry L. Rice, Philip Schaff, D. D., Theodore Appel, D. D., Henry Harbaugh, D. D., Frederick A. Rauch, D. D., Thomas G. Appel, D. D., E. V. Gerhart, D. D., Frederick A. Gast, D. D., John C. Bowman, D. D., the latter three now professors in the theological seminary at Lancaster; S. N. Callender, D. D., Samuel Phillips, B. Bausman, D. D., P. S. Davis, D. D., Walter E. Krebs, Geo. W. Aughinbaugh, D. D., J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., Moses Kieffer, D. D., Benjamin S. Schneck, D. D., Samuel R. Fisher, D. D., Chas. G. Fisher, D. D., A. H. Kremer, D. D., H. H. W. Hibshman, D. Y. Heisler, D. D., Wm. R. H. Deatrick. Among the ablest of the Lutheran pastors were: Revs. Bager, Young, Anthony Ulrich Lutgen, John Ruthrauff, Frederick Moeller, Benj. Kurtz, D. D., Samuel Sprecher, W. F. Eyster, Jacob Steck, F. W. Conrad, D. D., L. A. Gotwald, D. D., A. S. Hartman, D. D., M. L. Culler, John Heck, P. Bergstresser, D. D., Peter Sahn, Frederick Klinefelter.

The Mennonite clergy have been represented by Revs. Peter Lehman, John Rohrer, Martin Auger, David Horst, Samuel D. Lehman, Christian Sherk, Jacob Lehman, John Gsell, John Hunsecker, Jacob Hege, Benjamin Leshner. Their first congregations were established by Abr. Stouffer who came to Green township from Lancaster about 1790; it is thought; John and Daniel Lehman who came about the same time, the Freys who settled near Chambersburg in 1792, the Ebys, Sherks, Wingerts, Eberlys, Hubers, Sollenbergers, Hunseckers, Gsells, Heges.

The Reformed Mennonites have had as pastors Christian Frantz, Martin Hoover, Isaiah Sprengle, H. B. Strickler and Jacob S. Lehman, the latter, who resides near Chambersburg, being a bishop.

The Seventh Day Baptists have been preached to by Rev. John Peter Miller, the great prior of the Ephrata Monastery and one of the greatest scholars of his day, Rev. Peter Lehman, Andrew Snowberger, Samuel Snowberger, John Walk, John Riddlesberger and John A. Pentz.

Among the most prominent of the United Brethren clergy have been: Otterbein, Christian Newcomer, Martin Boehm, Martin Crider, Felix Light, Samuel Huber, Christian Smith, Jacob Wingert, E. Hoffman, W. Owens, J. M. Bishop, John Dickson, J. P. Miller, the Burtners.

River Brethren bishops and ministers in six congregations are: George Weyant, Martin Oberholzer, Aaron Wenger, Abram Leshner, bishops, and John D. Wenger, Henry H. Brechbill, Isaac Shank, R. Funk, Henry Heisey, Christian Leshner, Benjamin Musser, Abraham Wenger, Henry Wenger. Some former ministers have been Henry Leshner, Samuel Zook, Joseph Wenger, Peter Bert, Christian Stoner, Noah Myers, John Sollenberger, Benj. Myers.

Among the best-known Tunkers have been: Joseph Gipe, David Buck, Henry Koontz, John Shank, Jacob Price, Adam Pheil, Abraham Pheil, John Leonard, Daniel Miller, David Bonebrake, Jonathan Baker, Christian Royer, Benjamin Stouffer, Jacob Oyler, Daniel Good, Henry Etter.

It is sufficient to mention their names. You recall their labors. Good, substantial citizens they were and praiseworthy, enduring work they did. The scholarly influence of the Reformed clergymen, the aggressive and progressive pastorates of the Lutheran and the strong, enthusiastic congregations of the United Brethren growing with unprecedented rapidity are recognized, while no class of people have surpassed or do surpass the Mennonites, German Baptists, River Brethren, Dunkers and Seventh Day Baptists as prosperous, orderly, God-fearing citizens who enrich, materially and spiritually, every community in which they make their residence. The influence of the Reformed church has been greatest of all the churches of the county. Marshall college at Mercersburg and the Reformed Theological Seminary there have been presided over by theological thinkers and writers who hold high places in their distinctive world. Schaff and Rauch and Harbaugh and Gerhart and Appel constituted that powerful body of theologians who gave to the Christological principle its great importance in the church doctrines of to-day, and the impress of the college as a mere educational institution will never be erased. Had Franklin county given nothing to the world except the teachings of Mercersburg's theologians

she would have made a rich contribution.

Eager for education as their ancestors were it was to be expected that the Germans of a half-century and more ago would be quick to embrace the opportunities offered by the free school system. No class of people in this county has given it more support and none has contributed more largely to the ranks of school teachers, while of the ten superintendents of schools in the county since 1854 seven have been of German descent.

The newspaper is called the greatest educator and here again the German has been the controlling power. In the early history of the county there were German papers printed here. At one time two such weekly publications were issued. The late Judge Henry Ruby, in a historical sketch, said: "There were but few families in town and country that did not then understand the German language, which accounts for two weekly papers being sustained in that language." Judge Ruby in this statement proves two things, the quick ascendancy of the German influence in the county and the intelligence of the German residents, for newspapers are always a test of the intellectual character of a community. Among the publishers and editors of German extraction were Frederick Geib, John Hershberger, F. W. Schoepflin, Henry Ruby, Henry Hatnick, John Dietz, Lewis A. Shoemaker, Henry A. Mish, Drs. S. G. and W. C. Lane, G. H. Merklein, Peter S. Dechert, David A. Wertz, P. Dock Frey, H. C. Keyser, B. Y. Hamsher, W. S. Stenger, J. C. Clugston, J. H. Wolfkill, Rev. J. G. Schaff. To-day there are ten weekly newspapers published in the county. Eight are owned and edited by the descendants of Germans and one other is owned by persons whose ancestry was wholly or in part German.

The foremost religious journals of the German Reformed, now the Reformed church were published here for thirty years ending with the burning of the town. We allude to the *Messenger and Reformirte Kirchenzeitung*, the latter a semi-monthly printed in the German language. The editors were Rev. Samuel R. Fisher, D. D., with Dr. Bausman as associate, and Rev. Benj. S. Schneek, D. D., who are well remembered as men of exceptional ability. The Reformed church publishing house was located here during the continuance of the *Messenger* in this place. It issued a large number of books and pamphlets. Henry Ruby, in 1834, printed Church Harmony, of which Henry Smith was the author and compiler, a tune book which was in much demand forty years ago and from which the choir of Zion's Reformed church still sings an occasional hymn tune.

The Germans were not numerically as strong at the Franklin county bar in the earlier days as their neighbors the Scotch-Irish but they have given to it a number of eminent attorneys. Hon. F. M. Kimmell was the only president judge of German birth. Four associate justices, Jacob Oyster, Henry Ruby, John Huber and David Oakes were Germans. To-day 37 of the 49 practicing members of the bar are of German ancestry, among them those counted the leading practitioners.

A like condition exists as regards the medical profession. The German practitioners were not so numerous in early days as they are now, when they are in a majority in the county, but Germans were at the

head of the profession here for many years. One of the first physicians in Chambersburg was Dr. Andrew Baum, a graduate of German universities; the first physician in Waynesboro was a German, Dr. John Oellig, who established himself there in 1790, and his descendants are still in the practice of his profession. Doubtless there were other pioneer physicians who were Germans. The "healing art" has had here many exponents through whose veins flowed the careful, thoughtful, patient German blood. They cannot be enumerated. On this occasion let us refer only to the brilliant Senseney and scholarly Lane families, each of which gave to our county a number of our best physicians, Dr. Adam Carl and Dr. J. L. Suesserott, whose names and skill will long be remembered and whom the profession will always class as the ablest of their time. Their students were many and are still in active and leading practice in various communities.

Many of the men Franklin county has sent to represent her in Congress and the State Legislature have been Germans and Joseph Snively was one of her representatives in the constitutional convention of 1837. Hon. W. S. Stenger was congressman and secretary of the commonwealth. Hon. Geo. W. Brewer and Hon. W. U. Brewer represented the county in the senate. In the house of representatives have been Daniel Royer, John Statler, Jacob Dechert, George Nigh, Jacob Heyser, Ludwig Heck, John Stoner, Peter S. Dechert, Frederick Smith, Peter Aughinbaugh, Philip Berlin, Henry Funk, Andrew Snively, Peter Cook, Jacob Walter, William Baker, Samuel Seibert, George Jacobs, F. S. Stumbaugh, B. F. Winger, Hastings Gehr, Simon Lecron, M. A. Embich, Jonathan Jacoby, H. C. Greenewalt, John F. Woods, H. G. Chritzman, Geo. J. Balsley, Cyrus T. Keefer, B. F. Welty, A. H. Strickler, E. S. Snively, W. C. Kreps.

The list of Germans who have filled county offices is much too lengthy for recitation here. This much can be said with reference to it, that while men of German birth were, in the early history of our county, not frequently nominated to office, they have not been ignored during the past three-quarters of a century and for a long time have held the majority of the public places at the disposal of their fellow-citizens. A brief trip through the court house to-morrow will make this fact very evident. That the Germans were a long time in arriving at the office-holding estate was not due to lack of ability or integrity but to the circumstances that they were at first in a minority and that for many years the Mennonites and Dunkers and their brethren took no part in politics and could not be induced to accept an office or even to vote—a condition which exists to-day to a less extent.

In the domain of agriculture the Germans of Franklin county have been easily pre-eminent. They have the most productive lands and the most acres, they study their crops as a lawyer his cases, they are quickest to introduce new machinery, they have the best homes and the biggest barns, they have the most patience and the most industry; the sleekest and the strongest horses that pull loads of grain to our elevators are those of the Mennonites and Dunkers and River Brethren or their children; the fattest and the best butter-producing cows and the ones that carry home premiums from every agricultural fair at which they are exhib-

ited, are owned by the same class of people. A well-known Mennonite of Green township said the other day: "My grandfather came here in 1792. The slate lands were too high in price for him to buy—they were occupied by the Scotch-Irish who found them easiest to work—and he bought a farm here in the limestone region, where the land was considered very poor and was cheap." It is not necessary to tell this society of the relative values of the limestone and slate lands of the county now, nor to denote the cause of the difference.

A Franklin county public man of Irish descent has this to say of the Germans in Letterkenny and Lurgan townships: "They were all or nearly all industrious and economical. They found the soil apparently exhausted and buildings and fences dilapidated. Indeed, to this day an insufficient fence is called an Irish fence. The Germans made rails in the winter and as soon as the snow was gone fence-making was in order, then deeper plowing, more thorough cultivation in every way, then lime-burning and liming the land without stint, thus enabling them to grow clover and thereby enriching the land. More recently, underdraining and the use of commercial fertilizers have brought these acres from among the poorest to among the best in the county and instead of the small, dilapidated dwellings and straw-roofed barns of eighty years and less ago we have comfortable farm houses, well furnished and commodious barns, well filled."

The late John B. Kauffman used to tell that the Germans who had "in great measure taken the place of the old pioneer" in Letterkenny township, were not always looked upon with favor and that one of these pioneers once "wondered, reverently of course, 'what God Almighty meant in making the Dutchman and letting him have the best of the land beside.'" The German, however, only took that which was left in many sections.

That which they purchased a century ago is principally in German possession now (in many instances never having passed from the family) and thousands of acres which they then looked upon, we doubt not, with envy that was not covetousness, are now owned by their descendants. Their history has been a slow but always-growing acquisition of territory, and, with it, of respect from their fellows.

Among the settlers in Letterkenny township after the Revolution were a number of Hessians, who became, all accounts say, good citizens and industrious farmers and whose descendants are, many of them, among our best-known people.

The Germans have built up Franklin county's greatest manufactories, after inventing the machinery that is sent from them to nearly every country on the globe. In our early history there were busy Germans, too, and they did the bulk of the manufacturing. They built the "Dutch ovens" which are yet seen, they operated flouring and saw mills, flax and flax-seed oil mills; in 1794 Anthony Snyder made the first scythe and sickles on West King street along the Conococheague. About 1800 Jacob Heyser made copper kettles and other copper goods here; as early as 1810 Jacob Dechert and James Wright in Chambersburg and Jacob Kreps and John Weitzel in Greencastle manufactured hats; in 1812

John and Thomas Johns began forging sickles and scythes in "Kerrstown;" about the same time or perhaps earlier Thomas Johns and William Ferry made augurs, Philip Shall constructed cards for fulling mills, and George Faber followed him at a later period on West Market street; in 1820 Jacob Smith manufactured tacks "by hand," and in 1821 Christian Etter began making cut nails in Chambersburg. In 1838 the first sleeping car ever used on any railroad was constructed for the C. V. R. R. from plans made by Philip Berlin, at one time Superintendent, and the first cab on a locomotive was the design of Daniel Hull, an engineer, and placed on an old Franklin railroad locomotive by Jacob Shafer, who resides yet on West Market street.

In few inland counties in the State do the wheels of trade turn with busier hum than in Franklin. With the exception of the C. V. R. R., the Chambersburg Engineering Company's shops and some lesser establishments, every manufactory is the product of German ingenuity and capital and is directed exclusively by men of German ancestry. George Frick and Peter Geiser were farmer boys before they invented the Frick steam engines and the Geiser separators, and they and their German colleagues built up the Waynesboro establishments which to-day have on their pay rolls more than a thousand people. The Landis Universal Grinder, which has a world-wide reputation, was a German invention and Germans control its construction in big shops in Waynesboro. So also is the American Mfg. Co., of the same place, under German management.

In Chambersburg the progressive Wolf Co., which sends its flouring mills all over North America and employs several hundred men, is distinctively a German creation. The Woolen mill is successfully conducted by German proprietors, the furniture manufactory of H. Sierer & Co. is of German ownership, every builder and contractor is of German origin, the hosiery mill has a superintendent of German descent, the carriage factories have German owners, the shoe factory has German directors, the flouring mills are all the property of Germans and operated by them, and the C. V. R. R., Chambersburg Engineering Company and overall factory have many German employes.

In Greencastle the Crowell works, for many years so prosperous, were owned by Germans and the Willoughby grain drill, which gave them their first great impetus, was the invention of a man of German extraction. The grain cradle manufactories of J. C. Fuss and the Walks in Antrim township and their saw mills earned their good names through the meritorious work turned out by German industry. Nearly every grist mill in the county is operated by Germans and many smaller concerns are controlled by them.

For years two of Chambersburg's leading industries were paper and straw board mills. The first straw boards manufactured in America were made by Geo. A. Shyrock at Hollywell. He practically "invented" the paper board. A cousin called his attention to the fact that straw acted upon by potash was converted into a substance closely resembling the pulp out of which the ordinary wrapping paper was made. Mr. Shyrock immediately began experiments and in 1829 produced straw paper and straw boards, the very first ever used as a

staple article anywhere in the world. A Franklin county German had again given something new to the world's commerce and his successors in the business and also in the manufacture of rag paper, in which Mr. Shyrock had been engaged before he evolved the straw board, were the German-descended Heysers.

It would have been a pleasing work, had time permitted, to have given in this paper some detailed testimony to the patriotism of the Germans of Franklin county when war's "alarum" has been sounded. They were on the frontier of the settlements before the Revolution and bore the brunt of the Indians' attacks, they were part of the English army in the French and Indian War and they fought for freedom along with their Scotch-Irish neighbors in the Revolutionary struggle. In the Whiskey Insurrection they formed part of Franklin county's quota of 281 men, and in the War of 1812 they were conspicuous. By this time they had demonstrated to the satisfaction of their neighbors their executive ability and their courage, that was dauntless, and they held many of the commissioned offices. Jeremiah Snider was a colonel, Henry Reges, Andrew Oakes, Jacob Stake were captains; Jeremiah Senseney, John Musser, John Small, John Snider and others were lieutenants and there were scores of privates. One of the Bonbrake families which radiated from Grindstone Hill is said to have given to the American army seven sons during this struggle. In the Mexican War the majority of the Franklin countians who participated were Germans, the records show. In the Civil War the number of Germans who enlisted from this county was far in excess of any other nationality. We meet many of them daily and we remember those who sleep under the folds of the flag. The roll of Co. C of the Eighth Regiment is made up almost entirely of German names.

Thus imperfectly has been sketched the more prominent part the Germans have taken in our local history. For a moment, and in a lighter fashion, let me touch upon the more intimate influence they have upon our everyday life. Have you ever thought of the remarkable part they have in Chambersburg's commerce? Have you ever made so much of an investigation as to know that you must buy the oatmeal for your breakfast from a German (unless you happen to have acquaintance with the one or two grocerymen of other nationality) and that the cream for it must come from a German dairyman? That the steak with which you follow it cannot be procured except from a German butcher? That your sugar and salt and spices must be purchased under the same conditions as your oatmeal? That your bread must come from a German bakery and the flour for your pies and your cakes from a German miller? That your clothing must all come from a German's store and that only one man who had not German antecedents can sell you your boots and shoes? In short do you know that at least 125 stores in Chambersburg are owned by persons of German descent, and, further, that if you want your note discounted in any bank in Franklin county you must consult German directors about it?

And not only in Franklin county has the influence of our Germans been felt. In large numbers they have gone to the Western States and there have been chosen to many public offices and have been fore-

most in the development of the territory. The Pennsylvania German in the West is an institution of which the mixed population there is exceedingly proud and to which it bows in acknowledgment of intelligence and ability in many directions.

Such has been and is a record of the Germans who have found their active sphere in this county. It is not complete, I know, and there are many additions that can be made to it by members of German families. It is my hope that this paper will lead to the examination of old papers and records and to the reviving of traditions that will set forth in much fuller manner the great influence of the German brain and brawn and character upon this county. This paper is merely the frame upon which the more finished history may be hung. To it must be added the stories of the personal achievements of the Germans and their effect upon the current of local events. It will take a long time to give it that roundness which it lacks now only for the want of an historian, but it will some day have this and then there will be a richly treasured heritage for us. It will be the record of an honest people, loving God and loving education, who came to this county to settle on the poorest lands and who have acquired possession of the most productive farms and most profitable business houses, who taught good citizenship, who at first were scorned but who by merit and despite much jostling acquired ascendancy at the bar, in the pulpits, in medicine and in the school-rooms; who fought for their country with bravery and with never a protest.

It is a record that must deepen the reverence of German descendants for their sturdy fathers and excite the admiration of those who are "without the pale." And, let me bear testimony, not the least tribute we offer must be to the good German mothers—those noble women who spun the flax and bound the grain, who shared in joys, who soothed the fever and made less bitter the draught of disappointment, who reared the children and taught them the Ten Commandments and the trusting evening prayer, "Ein Feste Berg" and our own "America;" who impressed the lessons of thrift that was not cupidity, of ambition that crushed not the competitor, and of love for home and family that has given Pennsylvania and Franklin county their greatest strength. Modest as they have always been they have never been able to veil their worth, and the impetuous Scotch-Irishmen have sued for their hands and their tender love with a persistency that has borne excellent fruit. To-day there are few families, whose ancestors came here in bygone days, which lack the German mother, and the best aspirations of lives well-spent are those that are attributed to her implanting. Wife and counselor, mother and guide, wealth-maker and home-maker, she is the best product of the German race. We owe much to our fathers: our fathers owe their all to the German mother.

From, *Pub Opinion*

Chambersburg Pa

Date, *Sept 23 1898*

THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN.

Members of the Kittochtinny Historical Society Concede His Claim to Equal Standing with the Scotch-Irish in Franklin County.

The September meeting of the Kittochtinny Historical Society was held at the residence of J. S. McIlvaine, Esq., Philadelphia avenue, last evening. The summer vacation had not in the least detracted from the interest in the work of the Society. The report of the executive committee showed that assignments of papers have been made for the fall and winter months until and including February, although the committee was not authorized to give the subjects to be treated. There were applications for membership but these were deferred. Other items of business were speedily disposed of, when the paper for the September meeting was announced as in order by the President of the society. It was read by M. A. Foltz, whose subject was: "The German Influence in Pennsylvania, with Special Reference to Franklin County." It will be found in full on the second and third pages of to-day's OPINION.

The paper elicited considerable discussion, the conclusion being, as facetiously expressed by one of the Scotch-Irish members, that "There was little left upon which the Scotch-Irish could stand." The rights of the Germans it was further argued were upon equal footing with the Scotch-Irish.

That Crunkelton, Gowan and Bayard Taylor were of German descent was disputed with vigor. As authorities for the claims made in the paper, Rupp was quoted for Crunkelton; Ermentrout for Gowan and Grumbine for Bayard Taylor. With reference to the latter, the statement is further fortified by Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography.

As the first presentation of the claims of the Germans to the place which is theirs in history; for their influence in the educational, religious, agricultural, mechanical and commercial development of Franklin county, and the part they played in statecraft and war, the author of the paper was complimented for his diligence and research, and given a vote of thanks.

The society was handsomely entertained by Mr. and Mrs. McIlvaine, Mrs. Hoopes and Mrs. Geo. D. McIlvaine, after which a delightful hour was spent in social converse.

From, Record

Waynesboro Pa

Date, Oct 6. 1898

Centennial at Jacobs' Church.

A large congregation gathered at Jacobs' Lutheran Church last Sunday morning to celebrate the Centennial of the adoption of the first Constitution of the church, which took place September 23rd 1798. The chancel of the church was beautiful decorated with vases and stands of potted plants and flowers. Over the pulpit hung the large and nicely panel portrait of Rev. John Ruthrauff pastor of the church from 1795 for 40 years. A large choir led by Mrs. Jos. M. Bell rendered in excellent style several fine anthems. The pastor Rev. H. S. Cook preached an historical discourse, reviewing the history of the church from its organization about the year 1791 to the present time. He took for his text Deut 32:7 "Remember the days of old etc." The speaker briefly reviewed the first settlements of the Lutheran faith in this land, the settlement and organization of the churches in the Cumberland Valley during the 18th Century and then dwelt at length upon the history of Jacobs' church or church of Peace as it was originally named. The first church was a somewhat pretensions log building, subsequently weatherboarded, built probably about 1791. It stood on the site of the present church, was 25 feet square and had galleries on two sides. The pulpit was of the old fashioned high, wine glass pattern, while in front, during service, sat the Elders and Deacons and in front of them the precentor who led the music of the congregation. The present church was built in 1841 during the ministry of Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D. for many years subsequently the editor

of "the Lutheran Observer. For 46 years Jacobs' church was associated with the Greencastle Lutheran church in one pastoral charge, and for the past 57 years with Waynesboro Lutheran church. The ground on which the church and adjoining burying ground are located was donated to the church in 1799 by Martin Jacobs the original pioneer from the fatherland. One of his descendants was Rev. David Jacobs, the founder of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and his father Rev. M. Jacobs was for many years professor of mathematics in the same institution. Also Rev. Henry E. Jacobs at present, Prof. of theology at the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia. The latter wrote a touching letter of greeting which was read by the pastor. The pastor also read an English translation of the original Constitution of the church prepared by the pastor in 1798, Rev. J. Ruthrauff.

The contractor and builder of the present Jacobs church was Mr. Joseph Leiter of Leitersburg, the father of the Chicago millionaire, L. Z. Leiter, and grandfather of Joseph Leiter, the famous wheat speculator, of Miss Mary Leiter, the wife of Hon. George Curzon, Viceroy India, and Miss Nancy Leiter, who on Tuesday of this week as representative of the State of Illinois, christened the new battle ship 'Illinois' at Newport News Va. The pastor gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. Herbert C. Bell a member of the congregation, for many interesting facts in reference to the early history of the church. The present most excellent "History of Leitersburg District in Washington Co., Md.," published by Mr. Bell contains a most interesting account of Jacobs church, the oldest existing institution of the district. Mr. Bell also prepared the translation of the Constitution and presented the portrait of Rev. Ruthrauff.

From, *Repository*

Chambersburg Pa.

Date, *Nov 4. 1898*

HISTORICAL.

MEETING OF THE KITTOCHTINNY SOCIETY.

Entertainment on Thursday Evening
at the Montgomery House by Col.
James R. Gilmore.

Col. James R. Gilmore royally entertained the Kittochtinny Historical Society at the Montgomery House on Thursday evening. The occasion was the regular monthly meeting, and a large representation was present. The President, Judge Stewart, presided. It was decided to limit the membership to 50. It is now composed of 26. Application for membership is to be made through the Executive Committee, of which Col. Gilmore is chairman, and Wm. Alexander Esq., Secretary. The advisability of changing the places of meeting from private dwellings to the Royal Arcanum rooms, or some other suitable place, was discussed and the matter placed in the hands of the Executive committee. The next meeting, unless the above change is made, will be at the residence of Maj. Ives on November 25th, when Dr. S. A. Martin will read a paper.

The following excellent and interesting paper was read by Mr. John M. Cooper Esq., of Martinsburg, Pa., formerly of this place:

Being informed that a paper of a fragmentary character would be as acceptable as any other, I consented to write one of this nature to be read at the October meeting of the Kittochtinny Historical Society; and in considering the exact form that should be given to it, I have hit upon the expedient of imparting to it, to a certain extent, the nature of a supplement to Hon. M. A. Foltz's admirable paper on the German element in Pennsylvania. This determination of mine is open to the objection that Mr. Foltz has reaped the German crop so thoroughly as to have left no aftermath to be gathered. I shall not undertake to glean his well reaped field, but shall confine myself to what

may, I think, be called contiguous territory.

First I will call attention to what appears to have been a difference in the aspirations of the Germans and of the Scotch-Irish in Pennsylvania. Of the twenty-one persons who have filled the office of Governor since the adoption of the Constitution of 1790, Mr. Foltz (correctly in my opinion) names nine as of German extraction. They were the third, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, tenth, twelfth, seventeenth and twentieth Governors of the State, and the aggregate of the terms for which they were elected was forty-six years. One of them, however, (Shunk) resigned and died in the first year of his second term. For thirty years—from January 1809 till January 1839—with the exception of the single term of William Findlay, who was elected in 1817 and defeated in 1820, the Governor's chair was filled by "Pennsylvania Dutchmen." Simon Snyder had the distinction of being elected three times and beaten once. Joseph Ritner had the less enviable distinction of being beaten three times and elected once. George Wolf was elected twice and defeated for a third term. His defeat was due to a division in the Democratic party in 1835, when two candidates were run by them. The three candidates of that year were Germans—George Wolf, Joseph Ritner and Henry A. Muhlenberg—and the combined vote of the two defeated candidates was 12,367 higher than the vote of the successful candidate, but a plurality was sufficient to elect.

The Germans of Franklin county either have not very earnestly aspired to seats in the State Senate or have been unfortunate enough to be disappointed. The first to be elected was George W. Brewer in 1856, and up to this time he has been followed by only one, W. U. Brewer, elected in 1892. Two in one hundred and eight years is a small number. In the House their showing has been much better, and yet it falls below what their numbers and influence might, it would seem, have secured for them if they had exerted their power. Mr. Foltz has given a list of thirty-three, modestly omitting his own name, which, being added, raises the number to thirty-four.

The first of these was Daniel Royer, elected in 1794, when the county had three members in the House, a number it held from that time down to and including the year 1828.* Mr. Royer was elected in 1794, 1795 and 1799; John Statler in 1800, 1801 and 1802; Jacob Dechert in 1803, 1804, 1805, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813 and 1815, the remarkable number of nine times; and

his son, Peter S. Dechert, in 1821 and 1822, soon after which he fell into bad health and died. Old men told me more than fifty-five years ago that this Peter S. Dechert was the most promising young man of his time in Franklin county. Jacob Heyser was elected three times, in 1807, 1808 and 1814; Ludwick Heck five times, in 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819 and 1828; Frederick Smith seven times, in 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1829, 1830 and 1838, he consenting to a nomination and election in this latter year for the purpose of rectifying a wrong which had been done to Franklin county by the surreptitious passage of a bill transferring a strip of her territory to Adams county.

The heyday of German influence in the county in its earlier years, so far as membership in the Legislature was concerned, covered the period from 1794 to 1830. Previous to 1794 no German had been given a seat in the Legislature from Franklin county, but from that year on till 1830 her representation was generally composed of two Scotch-Irishmen and one German. The exceptions to this rule were in 1796, 1797 and 1798, when no German was elected, and in 1826, when there were two of them. In 1829 the county's representation was reduced to two, and after the election of Frederick Smith in that year and in 1830, no German was sent to the Legislature till 1837. From that time on the representation has varied in its composition, being sometimes equally divided between Scotch-Irish and German and at others wholly Scotch-Irish or wholly German. From 1851 to 1856 there was no German. That element came in again in 1857, but disappeared in 1858 and did not reappear till 1862. The apportionment made under the new Constitution in 1874 gave Franklin three members and in several following years the Germans had the whole delegation.

Re-elections were not as sparingly given at an early period as later. Whilst the German element carried off this honor in the person of Jacob Dechert with his nine terms, followed closely by Frederick Smith with seven, the Scotch-Irish came up well with six for James Johnston, six for James Poe, and seven each for John Rea and Robert Smith. It was a peculiarity of Mr. Rea's case that he was three times a "yearling" being first elected in 1785, then skipping to 1789 and then to 1792. He was elected again in 1796 and re-elected in 1797; and elected again in 1800 and re-elected in 1801. If his hold was a little slippery at first, he managed to tighten it firmly, for he was elected to Congress in 1802, 1804, 1806, 1808, and 1813—the latter year to fill a vacancy occasioned by the

death of Mr. Whitehill, of Cumberland county, who had been elected in 1812. James Johnston was once a "yearling," in 1784, but subsequently was given five consecutive terms, 1788, 1789, '90-'91-'92. William Henderson had four successive terms, 1794-'95-'96-'97. William Findlay was a "yearling" in 1797, but was afterward elected four times in succession, 1803-'04-'05-'06. Andrew Robeson, Stephen Wilson and Ludwick Heck were elected at the same time three years in succession 1816-17-18 and Robeson and Heck in 1819, Wilson dropping out this year and giving place to William Alexander, who went out at the end of the year and came in again in 1824 and 1825. James Smith had three consecutive terms, 1809-10-11. John Cox appears as a "yearling" in 1814 and for three successive terms at a later date, 1828-29-30. The name of Maclay appears at different periods: John Maclay in 1791 and 1793; William Maclay in 1807, 1808 and 1823; and David Maclay in 1812, 1813, 1815, 1851, and 1852. Thomas Carson had four terms in the House, 1834, 1835, 1843 and 1844, and two in the Senate, 1845-46-47, and 1851-52-53. Thomas Johnston was Senator from 1794 to 1803; and James Poe, in addition to six terms in the House, was Senator from 1803 to 1807, and from 1811 to 1819.

If we turn to the list of Judges of the Supreme Court of the State we shall not fail to notice the absence of German names. Out of a list of one hundred and fifteen I am unable to select five that I know to be Germans. There may be more, but if so I am unable to pick them out. The number certainly is very small. And the German name is absent from the list of Pennsylvanians appointed to the Supreme Bench of the United States. There is a like absence of the name from the list of Pennsylvanians who have held high positions in the Executive branch of the National government. This list embraces a President, a Vice President and thirty Cabinet officers, and I believe there has been no man of German blood among them. And of thirty-six persons who have been sent from this State to the United States Senate, I think not more than three have been of German extraction. But let it be understood that these are estimates which might be somewhat disturbed by more accurate information than I now possess.

Having been so successful in obtaining seats in the Legislature, and so remarkably successful in securing the Executive chair of the Commonwealth, I conclude that our Germans directed their aspirations to these positions and did not aim at those

which required a profound knowledge of law or of the science of government on its highest lines. Mr. Foltz says they "were not numerically as strong at the Franklin county bar in the earlier days as their neighbors the Scotch-Irish," and I think this was the case even in the counties that were most largely German.

I do not accept as correct "the statement of a German historian that there were few wagons owned in Pennsylvania by any but Germans at that time, [Braddock's expedition,] for the Germans were the farmers and freight haulers, the most industrious men of the colony." The Scotch-Irish of that time were mostly farmers, though some of them were engaged in other useful lines of life, and they must have had many wagons, and certainly were among the most active and most industrious people on earth. If I recollect my reading in connection with the Braddock expedition, it was that the counties of Lancaster and York, where the German element was strong, were looked to for supplies and transportation because they were older and better settled, and therefore abounded more in surplus farm products, than the Cumberland Valley. They had also, of course, more wagons, and perhaps some that were larger than many in this valley, but this does not justify the statement of the historian alluded to, that the Germans owned all the wagons except "a few," and were "the most industrious men of the colony." They were very industrious, as they continue to be wherever they are found in rural districts; but in industry, energy, activity and powers of endurance, the Scotch Irish early settlers of Pennsylvania never were excelled.

It has been said that the early Scotch-Irish settlers chose the slate lands in preference to the limestone because they were easier to cultivate and that they exhausted them and allowed their buildings and fences to fall into a condition of dilapidation. The inference drawn from this is that they were indolent and thriftless, not managing well and doing no more work than actual necessity compelled them to do.

Now it is true that the slate lands were less heavily timbered than the limestone and therefore could be cleared quicker and with less labor, and expedition and economy were of much consequence at that time. It is also true that they were easier to cultivate as well as quicker to become exhausted. But it is doubtful whether lightness of timber or ease of cultivation had very much to do with the early settlement of the slate lands.

Water was an article of prime necessity to the settlers, and springs were more

numerous on the slate than on the limestone. When wells had to be dug water could be obtained in the slate at the depth of twenty to thirty feet, without drilling and blasting, whereas it could seldom be got in the limestone at a less depth than sixty feet and often ran to ninety or one hundred, with many feet of solid rock to be drilled and broken up with blasts of powder. And then slate water was soft and could be used for all purposes, whilst the limestone water was hard and the "rain barrel," as it was called, had to be depended upon for washing, for which purpose it furnished a scanty and precarious supply.

But whatever influence timber and water and ease of cultivation may have exercised over the settlement of the slate lands, there was, in my opinion, another and a more controlling influence. This was their location. An elevation of slate extends the whole length of this valley and lies west of the middle of it. When the early settlers, following the star of empire westward, crossed the Susquehanna at Simpson's and Harris' Ferries, they were thrown against this slate elevation and had either to settle upon it or turn aside from the course of the star; they were following. They drifted where the tide of emigration carried them and found such anchorage as they could along its course. When limestone land came in their way they occupied it, but they did not turn aside from the emigration belt to search for it.

It is said they allowed their lands to deteriorate in productiveness. Precisely the same thing has happened in the second and third generations in our western States, where New Yorkers, New Englanders and Germans have, from the first, far outnumbered the Scotch-Irish. Emigration, in the old wagon days, created a brisk demand along its line for agricultural products; and as these brought in cash, which otherwise would have been very scarce, the land was cropped severely. If the cash thus secured by our Scotch-Irish early settlers was not applied to the improvement of the soil and the erection of large barns, it nevertheless went to a good purpose. They sent their sons to schools, Academies and Colleges, and fitted them to be clergymen, lawyers, physicians, merchants, public men and business men of every variety, and in doing this they may have acted as wisely as if they had kept them at home, spreading lime and manure, and making rails and fences, useful as these occupations are in agricultural communities and pleasing as it is

to the eye to look upon well improved farms.

It does not appear from the testimony of the Greene township Mennonite referred to by Mr. Foltz, that the Scotch-Irish early settlers had made injudicious locations or allowed their lands to run down. He says: "My grandfather came here in 1792. The slate-lands were too high in price for him to buy—they were occupied by the Scotch-Irish, who found them easiest to work—and he bought a farm here in the limestone region, where the land was considered very poor and was cheap." If the Scotch-Irish had made undesirable locations and had exhausted their soil and let their fences go down and their buildings delapidate, would their lands have been held at high prices? That would be contrary to all that ever has been known about the price of land.

The only statement made by Mr. Foltz on his own authority which I feel disposed to dispute, is his claim that the Germans "built the Dutch ovens which are yet seen." He does not appear to be Dutch enough to know what a "Dutch oven" is, and it falls to the lot of a Scotch-Irishman to enlighten him. Perhaps I am the better qualified to do this from the fact that one of my grandmothers was a "Dutchman!"

"Dutch ovens" are not "built." They are products of the Foundry and differ as much from the stone, brick and mortar ovens which are evidently alluded to by Mr. Foltz, as a bicycle differs from a Conestoga wagon. The "Dutch oven" is an iron kettle with a flat bottom and a cover that is concave on the under and convex on the upper side. It has three or four short legs, and its sides, which are perpendicular, vary from six to eight inches in height and the cover is turned up at its outer edge. It is used to bake bread and holds but one loaf. In baking it is set over coals on the hearth and coals are put on the cover, the turned-up edge of which prevents them from rolling off. The dough, after being kneaded sufficiently, was shaped up so that it about filled the diameter of the "oven" without coming to the top. Room was left for it to rise as it baked, and it generally rose about the height of the sides, without filling the concave of the cover.

I have seen beautiful loaves of the finest quality of bread turned out of these "Dutch ovens." Cooking stoves have thrown them out of use in sections where they formerly abounded, but in secluded places where primitive customs still prevail to some extent, the "Dutch oven" continues to be used, as it once was in

the heart of Franklin county, when the blazing fire-place cooked the food all the year round and warmed the family in winter.

October 1898

JOHN M. COOPER.

Mr. B. L. Maurer also read a paper entitled "What I saw in Charlestown, W. Va., on the 15th and 16th of December 1859", in which he gave an interesting account of the execution of Capt. Cook and three of his associates.

A banquet was served in the dining hall which was elaborate and highly enjoyed. The meeting was one of the most enjoyable yet held by the society.

From, *Repository*

Charlestown, W. Va.

Date, *Nov 22 1898*

THE GUBERNATORIAL ARCH.

Written for the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY by
John M. Cooper.

If we look over a list of the Governors of Pennsylvania since the adoption of the Constitution of 1790, and bear in mind the counties from which these Governors have come, and then trace these counties on the map, we shall find that they form a ragged arch, the most easterly abutment of which rests in the southeastern corner of the State and the most westerly in the southwestern corner, with a ragged pier extending from the middle down to the Maryland line and dividing the arch or bridge into two spans. There is a narrow break in each of these spans, and it is curious to observe how counties that have furnished Governors are bunched together on both sides of these breaks. Only two counties that have furnished Governors (Northampton and Luzerne) lie outside of the arch, and nearly all the defeated candidates have been from counties within the arch or adjoining it. Northampton is cut off from the arch by the intervention of the narrow county of Lehigh between it and Berks, and Luzerne by the intervention of the narrow part of Columbia between it and Northumberland.

Our Governors, taking them in the order of their election, have been Thomas Mifflin, Thomas McKean, Simon Snyder, William Findlay, Joseph Heister, John Andrew Schulze, George Wolf, Joseph Ritner, David R. Porter, Francis R. Shunk, William F. Johnston, William Bigler, James Pollock, William F. Packer, Andrew G. Curtin, John W. Geary, John F. Hartranft, Henry M. Hoyt, Robert E. Pattison, James A. Beaver, Pattison again, and Daniel H. Hastings, with Col. Stone recently elected and soon to come in.

Mifflin was from Philadelphia and served three terms, 9 years; McKean from Chester, three terms, 9 years; Snyder from what was Northumberland at the time of his election, but became Union in his second term and Snyder in 1855, three terms, 9 years; Findlay from Franklin, one term, 3 years; Heister from Berks, one term, 3 years; Schulze from Lebanon, two terms, 6 years; Wolf from Northampton, two terms, 6 years; Ritner from Washington, one term, 3 years; Porter from Huntingdon, two terms, 6 years; Shunk from Allegheny, resigned and died in second term, 3½ years; Johnston from Armstrong, by six months in succession to Shunk and by election one term, 3½ years; Bigler from Clearfield one term, 3 years; Pollock from Northumberland, one term, 3 years; Packer from Lycoming, one term, 3 years; Curtin from Centre, two terms, 6 years; Geary from Westmoreland, two terms, 6 years; Hartranft from Montgomery, two terms, 6 years; Hoyt from Luzerne, one term, 4 years; Pattison from Philadelphia, two terms, 8 years; Beaver from Centre, one term, 4 years; Hastings from Centre, one term, 4 years; and now we are soon to have Stone from Allegheny, with one term of 4 years, the constitutional limitation. Pattison's two terms were not consecutive, Johnston succeeded Shunk by virtue of his position as President of the Senate.

The counties that have furnished Governors, as shown by the foregoing enumeration, are Philadelphia, which adjoins Chester and Montgomery, both of which adjoin Berks, which adjoins Lebanon. These five counties furnished six Governors, with an aggrega-

gate of thirteen terms, covering forty-one years. There is a break in the arch at the west end of Berks, crossing which we come to Northumberland, which adjoins Lycoming, Union and Snyder, all of these adjoining Centre, which adjoins Clearfield. These counties have furnished seven Governors, aggregating nine terms and covering twenty-nine years. The other break is on the west line of Clearfield, and for the western group of gubernatorial counties we have Armstrong, Westmoreland, Allegheny and Washington, all joined together with six Governors, (including Stone just elected) with six terms and a fraction of another, covering nineteen years and six months. Franklin, the most southernly of the two counties that form the pier, rests on the Maryland line and adjoins Huntingdon which in turn adjoins Centre, the central county of the arch and of the State. These two pier counties have had two Governors with three terms covering nine years. The total number of terms above enumerated is thirty-five and the number of years covered one hundred and twelve.

Centre leads in the number of persons who have stepped from within her boundaries to the Governor's chair, Curtin, Beaver and Hastings; and to these she adds Packer, one of her native sons, who lived in Lycoming when elected—four in all; and she had two defeated candidates, Gregg and Irwin. Berks comes in with three elected sons, Heister, Schulze and Ritner, but Schulze was elected from Lebanon and Ritner from Washington. She also had three defeated candidates, Muhlenberg, Banks and Clymer, and Heister was defeated once before he was elected and Ritner twice before his election and once after it. Taking her resident and non-resident sons together, and counting defeats along with victories, Berks had a candidate at eleven elections for Governor, besides one nominee who died soon after the campaign had opened—Henry A. Muhlenberg in 1844. Montgomery had three native sons elected, Porter, Shunk and Hartranft, but the two first-named were non-residents when elected; and

she had a defeated candidate in Morris Longstreth, who was beaten only 297 votes, in 1848. Westmoreland has had two native sons elected, Johnston and Geary, but the former resided in Armstrong, and she has had three defeated candidates in Arthur St. Clair, Joseph Markle and Henry D. Foster.

Philadelphia leads in the length of time she has filled the Governor's chair, seventeen years. Centre comes next with fourteen years. Chester and Snyder follow with nine years each. Total 49 years. These four counties have filled the Governor's chair just five years short of half the whole period from 1790 to 1898.

As already shown, only two Governors have come from counties cut off from the arch described and the pier that supports it in the middle. And of the defeated candidates, only three lived in counties which do not adjoin the arch. These were Wilmot of Bradford, Woodward of Luzerne and Black of York. Only two counties lying entirely north of a line drawn through the middle of the State from east to west have had Governors. These are Lycoming and Luzerne, and their southern boundaries just graze the line mentioned. This line passes through the extreme northeastern end of Northampton, through the middle of Centre, just south of the middle of Clearfield and a short distance north of the middle of Armstrong. Two of our Governors resided north of this line, and it may be that from four to six of them resided north of it, but the line would need to be accurately run to determine this, so close to it do their places of residence lie.

There is a vast extent of the State covering a large number of counties, north of Centre and Clearfield and west of the latter, which has never had a Governor, nor even a candidate for that office till this present year. Mr. Jenks' county of Jefferson adjoins Clearfield on the west, but as Mr. J. was not elected, the gubernatorial arch remains unchanged in that quarter. Venango is somewhat central to this section, which extends from Clearfield to the Ohio line, and from lake Erie to the Ohio river.

If we divide the State into three

equal sections by lines drawn from east to west, we find that the northern division has had no Governor, and that the middle and southern divisions have each had eleven, (including Col. Stone.) Eight of the middle division's eleven have been from Centre and five counties bounded around her, with two from eastern counties and one from the west. Six of the southern division's have come from five counties bunched in the southeastern quarter of the State, four from three adjoining counties in the southwestern quarter, and one from a county (Franklin) midway between the eastern and western boundaries of the commonwealth. There is a wide strip across the whole northern part of the State that has had no Governor, and there is a strip across the southern part, from Chester to Westmoreland, that has had only one.

As certain States have had "the run" on Presidents—Virginia five, Ohio four, New York four, Tennessee three, Massachusetts two and Illinois two—so have certain limited sections of Pennsylvania had the run on Governors. The six states named have furnished twenty out of our twenty-four Presidents, and three groups of counties in Pennsylvania have furnished nineteen out of twenty-two Governors, Stone included—the Philadelphia group six, the Centre group eight and the Allegheny group five. Perhaps Franklin might be counted in with the Centre group, as it adjoins Huntingdon, which I have assigned to that group. As they stand, the three groups have given the State all her Governors excepting three—Findlay, Wolf and Hoyt.

How is this monopoly of Governors by groups of counties in certain sections to be accounted for? Two great parties have contested for supremacy in the State for one hundred and eight years. One controlled it most of the time for half that period—the other for most of the remaining half. Nearly all this long period this singular Gubernatorial Arch went on forming and enlarging, till it became a very nearly unbroken span from one end of the State to the other. Its formation is curious and the cause of it unaccountable. One of the curious

features connected with it is that the only Governor elected from the great Democratic county of Berks, was an opponent of the Democratic party; as was a candidate from the same county who was defeated in 1841. Another is that the great Whig and Republican county of Lancaster never has had a Governor, nor even a nominated candidate for that office; whilst Centre, which has generally been Democratic by a good majority, has had three Republican Governors, with one Federal and one Whig candidate defeated—Gregg in 1823 and Irwin in 1847—but never a Democratic candidate.

The Democracy of Berks did not fail to secure a Governor through any fault of their own. They put forward Henry A. Muhlenberg in 1835, but the Democratic State Convention split that year and two conventions were held and two candidates put in nomination, one being George Wolf (who was Governor at the time) and the other Muhlenberg. Both were defeated. It was a struggle between the outs and the ins of the same party. The ins got out, but the outs did not get in; that is, the Democratic outs stayed out. The Anti-Masonic Whigs scooped everything in sight; and at that time there was a great deal in sight, for the Governor had the appointing of all Judges, Canal Commissioners, Deputy Attorneys General (now called District Attorneys) County officers, and I think even Justices of the Peace. The Democrats of Berks brought Muhlenberg forward again in 1844 and he was nominated and would have been elected if he had not died during the campaign, Shunk taking his place and being elected.

The Democratic split in 1835, resulting in the election of Joseph Ritner as Governor made the following (and perhaps other) changes in Franklin county: John Flanagan, Prothonotary, was succeeded by Joseph Minnich; Paul I. Hetich, Register and Recorder, by Joseph Pritts, and Richard Morrow, clerk of the Courts, by Joseph Morrow.

The persistency with which Ritner was run for Governor is one of the notable things in our history. He was the Anti-Masonic Whig candidate in

1829, in 1832, in 1835 and in 1838. Defeated three times and elected once (in 1835) he retired in January, 1839, in whatever blaze of glory may have marked the short progress of the famous "Buckshot War."

The reader would gain a clearer view of the unique "Gubernatorial Arch" described in this article if he could have before him such a county map of the State as is contained in some editions of "Small's Legislative Hand Book."

From, *Opinion*
Chamberburg Pa
 Date, *Nov 11, 1898*

FRAGMENTAL HISTORICAL NOTES.

Paper Read Before the Kittochtinny Historical Society by John M. Cooper, Esq., of Martinsburg, Pa., at Hotel Montgomery, November 3, 1898.

Being informed that a paper of a fragmentary character would be as acceptable as any other, I consented to write one of this nature to be read at the October meeting of the Kittochtinny Historical Society; and in considering the exact form that should be given to it, I have hit upon the expedient of imparting to it, to a certain extent, the nature of a supplement to Hon. M. A. Foltz's admirable paper on the German element in Pennsylvania. This determination of mine is open to the objection that Mr. Foltz has reaped the German crop so thoroughly as to have left no aftermath to be gathered. I shall not undertake to glean his well reaped field, but shall confine myself to what may, I think, be called contiguous territory.

First I will call attention to what appears to have been a difference in the aspirations of the Germans and of the Scotch-Irish in Pennsylvania. Of the twenty-one persons who have filled the office of Governor since the adoption of the Constitution in 1790, Mr. Foltz (correctly in my opinion) names nine as of German extraction. They were the third, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, tenth, twelfth, seventeenth and twentieth Governors of the State, and the aggregate of the terms for which they were elected was forty-six years. One of them, however, (Shunk) resigned and died in the first year of his second term. For thirty years—from January 1809 till January 1839—with the exception of the single

term of William Findlay, who was elected in 1817 and defeated in 1820, the Governor's chair was filled by "Pennsylvania Dutchmen." Simon Snyder had the distinction of being elected three times and beaten once. Joseph Ritner had the less enviable distinction of being beaten three times and elected once. George Wolf was elected twice and defeated for a third term. His defeat was due to a division in the Democratic party in 1835, when two candidates were run by them. The three candidates of that year were Germans—George Wolf, Joseph Ritner and Henry A. Muhlenberg—and the combined vote of the two defeated candidates was 12,367 higher than the vote of the successful candidate, but a plurality was sufficient to elect.

The Germans of Franklin county either have not very earnestly aspired to seats in the State Senate or have been unfortunate enough to be disappointed. The first to be elected was George W. Brewer in 1856; and up to this time he has been followed by only one, W. U. Brewer, elected in 1892. Two in one hundred and eight years is a small number. In the House their showing has been much better, and yet it falls below what their numbers and influence might, it would seem, have secured for them if they had exerted their power. Mr. Foltz has given a list of thirty-three, modestly omitting his own name, which, being added, raises the number to thirty-four.

The first of these was Daniel Royer, elected in 1794, when the county had three members in the House, a number it held from that time down to and including the year 1828.* Mr. Royer was elected in 1794, 1795 and 1799; John Statler in 1800, 1801 and 1802; Jacob Dechert in 1803, 1804, 1805, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813 and 1815, the remarkable number of nine times, and his son, Peter S. Dechert, in 1821 and 1822, soon after which he fell into bad health and died. Old men told me more than fifty-five years ago that this Peter S. Dechert was the most promising young man of his time in Franklin county. Jacob Heyser was elected three times, in 1807, 1808 and 1814; Ludwig Heck five times, in 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819 and 1828; Frederick Smith seven times, in 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1829, 1830 and 1833, he consenting to a nomination and election in this latter year for the purpose of rectifying a wrong which had been done to Franklin county by the surreptitious passage of a bill transferring a strip of her territory to Adams county.

The heyday of German influence in the county in its earlier years, so far as membership in the Legislature was concerned, covered the period from 1794 to 1830. Previous to 1794 no German had been given a seat in the Legislature from Franklin county, but from that year on till 1830 her representation was generally composed of two Scotch-Irishmen and one German. The exceptions to this rule were in 1796, 1797 and 1798, when no German was elected, and in 1826, when there were two of them. In 1829 the county's representation was reduced to two, and after the election of Frederick Smith in that year and in 1830, no German was sent to the Legislature till 1837. From that time on the representation has varied in its composition, being sometimes equally divided between Scotch-Irish and German and at others wholly Scotch-Irish or

wholly German. From 1851 to 1856 there was no German. That element came in again in 1857, but disappeared in 1858 and did not reappear till 1862. The apportionment made under the new Constitution in 1874 gave Franklin three members and in several following years the Germans had the whole delegation.

Re-elections were not as sparingly given at an early period as later. Whilst the German element carried off this honor in the person of Jacob Dechert with his nine terms, followed closely by Frederick Smith with seven, the Scotch-Irish came up well with six for James Johnston, six for James Poe, and seven each for John Rea and Robert Smith. It was a peculiarity of Mr. Rea's case that he was three times a "yearling" being first elected in 1785, then skipping to 1789 and then to 1792. He was elected again in 1796, and re-elected in 1797; and elected again in 1800 and re-elected in 1801. If his hold was a little slippery at first, he managed to tighten it firmly, for he was elected to Congress in 1802, 1804, 1806, 1808 and 1813—the latter year to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Whitehill, of Cumberland county, who had been elected in 1812. James Johnston was once a "yearling," in 1784, but subsequently was given five consecutive terms, 1788, 1789, '90-'91-'92. William Henderson had four successive terms, 1794-'95-'96-'97. William Findlay was a "yearling" in 1797, but was afterward elected four times in succession, 1803-'04-'05-'06. Andrew Robeson, Stephen Wilson and Ludwick Heck were elected at the same time three years in succession 1816-17-18 and Robeson and Heck in 1819, Wilson dropping out this year and giving place to William Alexander, who went out at the end of the year and came in again in 1824 and 1825. James Smith had three consecutive terms, 1809-10-11. John Cox appears as a "yearling" in 1814 and for three successive terms at a later date, 1828-29-30. The name of Maclay appears at different periods: John Maclay in 1791 and 1793; William Maclay in 1807, 1808 and 1823; and David Maclay in 1812, 1813, 1815, 1851 and 1852. Thomas Carson had four terms in the House, 1834, 1835, 1843 and 1844, and two in the Senate, 1845-46-47, and 1851-52-53. Thomas Johnston was Senator from 1794 to 1803; and James Poe, in addition to six terms in the House, was Senator from 1803 to 1807, and from 1811 to 1819.

If we turn to the list of Judges of the Supreme Court of the State we shall not fail to notice the absence of German names. Out of a list of one hundred and fifteen I am unable to select five that I know to be Germans. There may be more, but if so I am unable to pick them out. The number certainly is very small. And the German name is absent from the list of Pennsylvanians appointed to the Supreme Bench of the United States. There is a like absence of the name from the list of Pennsylvanians who have held high positions in the Executive branch of the National Government. This list embraces a President, a Vice President and thirty Cabinet officers, and I believe there has been no man of German blood among them. And of thirty-six persons who have been sent from this State to the United States Senate, I think not more than three have been of German extraction. But let it be understood that these are estimates which might be somewhat disturbed by more accurate information than I now possess.

Having been so successful in obtaining seats in the Legislature, and so remarkably successful in securing the Executive chair of the Commonwealth, I conclude that our Germans directed their aspirations to these positions and did not aim at those which required a profound knowledge of law or of the science of government on its highest lines. Mr. Foltz says they "were not numerically as strong at the Franklin county bar in the earlier days as their neighbors the Scotch-Irish," and I think this was the case even in the counties that were most largely German.

I do not accept as correct "the statement of a German historian that there were few wagons owned in Pennsylvania by any but Germans at that time, [Braddock's expedition,] for the Germans were the farmers and freight haulers, the most industrious men of the colony." The Scotch-Irish of that time were mostly farmers, though some of them were engaged in other useful lines of life, and they must have had many wagons, and certainly were among the most active and most industrious people on earth. If I recollect my reading in connection with the Braddock expedition, it was that the counties of Lancaster and York, where the German element was strong, were looked to for supplies and transportation because they were older and better settled and therefore abounded more in surplus farm products, than the Cumberland Valley. They had also, of course, more wagons, and perhaps some that were larger than many in this valley, but this does not justify the statement of the historian alluded to, that the Germans owned all the wagons except "a few," and were "the most industrious men of the colony." They were very industrious, as they continue to be wherever they are found in rural districts; but in industry, energy, activity and powers of endurance, the Scotch-Irish early settlers of Pennsylvania never were excelled.

It has been said that the early Scotch-Irish settlers chose the slate lands in preference to the limestone because they were easier to cultivate and that they exhausted them and allowed their buildings and fences to fall into a condition of dilapidation. The inference drawn from this is that they were indolent and thriftless, not managing well and doing no more work than actual necessity compelled them to do.

Now it is true that the slate lands were less heavily timbered than the limestone and therefore could be cleared quicker and with less labor, and expedition and economy were of much consequence at that time. It is also true that they were easier to cultivate as well as quicker to become exhausted. But it is doubtful whether lightness of timber or ease of cultivation had very much to do with the early settlement of the slate lands.

Water was an article of prime necessity to the settlers, and springs were more numerous on the slate than on the limestone. When wells had to be dug water could be obtained in the slate at the depth of twenty or thirty feet, without drilling and blasting, whereas it could seldom be got in the limestone at a less depth than sixty feet and often ran to ninety or one hundred, with many feet of solid rock to be drilled and broken up with blasts of powder. And then slate water was soft and could be used for all purposes, whilst

the limestone water was hard and the "rain barrel," as it was called, had to be depended upon for washing, for which purpose it furnished a scanty and precarious supply.

But whatever influence timber and water and ease of cultivation may have exercised over the settlement of the slate lands, there was, in my opinion, another and a more controlling influence. This was their location. An elevation of slate extends the whole length of this valley and lies west of the middle of it. When the early settlers, following the star of empire westward, crossed the Susquehanna at Simpson's and Harris' Ferries, they were thrown against this slate elevation and had either to settle upon it or turn aside from the course of the star they were following. They drifted where the tide of emigration carried them and found such anchorage as they could along its course. When limestone land came in their way they occupied it, but they did not turn aside from the emigration belt to search for it.

It is said they allowed their lands to deteriorate in productiveness. Precisely the same thing has happened in these second and third generations in our western States, where New Yorkers, New Englanders and Germans have, from the first, far outnumbered the Scotch-Irish. Emigration, in the old wagon days, created a brisk demand along its line for agricultural products; and as these brought in cash, which otherwise would have been very scarce, the land was cropped severely. If the cash thus secured by our Scotch-Irish early settlers was not applied to the improvement of the soil and the erection of large barns, it nevertheless went to a good purpose. They sent their sons to schools, Academies and Colleges, and fitted them to be clergymen, lawyers, physicians, merchants, public men and business men of every variety, and in doing this they may have acted as wisely as if they had kept them at home, spreading lime and manure, and making rails and fences, useful as these occupations are in agricultural communities and pleasing as it is to the eye to look upon well improved farms.

It does not appear from the testimony of the Green township Mennonite referred to by Mr. Foltz, that the Scotch-Irish early settlers had made judicious locations or allowed their lands to run down. He says: "My grandfather came here in 1792. The slate lands were too high in price for him to buy—they were occupied by the Scotch-Irish, who found them easiest to work—and he bought a farm here in the limestone region, where the land was considered very poor and cheap." If the Scotch-Irish had made undesirable locations and had exhausted their soil and let their fences go down and their buildings dilapidate, would their lands have been held at high prices? That would be contrary to all that ever has been known about the price of land.

The only statement made by Mr. Foltz on his own authority which I feel disposed to dispute, is his claim that the Germans "built the Dutch ovens which are yet seen." He does not appear to be Dutch enough to know what a "Dutch oven" is, and it falls to the lot of a Scotch-Irishman to enlighten him. Perhaps I am the better qualified to do this from the fact that one of my grandmothers was a "Dutchman!" "Dutch ovens" are not "built." They are

products of the foundry and differ as much from the stone, brick and mortar ovens which are evidently alluded to by Mr. Foltz, as a bicycle differs from a Conestoga wagon. The "Dutch oven" is an iron kettle with a flat bottom and a cover that is concave on the under and convex on the upper side. It has three or four short legs, and its sides, which are perpendicular, vary from six to eight inches in height and the cover is turned up at the outer edge. It is used to bake bread and holds but one loaf. In baking it is set over coals on the hearth and coals are put on the cover, the turned up edge of which prevents them from rolling off. The dough, after being kneaded sufficiently, was shaped up so that it about filled the diameter of the "oven" without coming to the top. Room was left for it to rise as it baked, and it generally rose about the height of the sides, without filling the concave of the cover.

I have seen beautiful loaves of the finest quality of bread turned out of these "Dutch ovens." Cooking stoves have thrown them out of use in sections where they formerly abounded, but in secluded places where primitive customs still prevail to some extent, the "Dutch oven" continues to be used, as it once was in the heart of Franklin county, when the blazing fire place cooked the food all the year round and warmed the family in winter.

October, 1898.

JOHN M. COOPER.

*Franklin county had three members of the House in 1784 and 1785, and only two from 1788 till 1793, both inclusive. The number was raised to three in 1794, and so continued till 1827, including that year, when it was again reduced to two. May 15, 1864, Franklin and Perry were made a district with two members. May 6, 1871, Franklin was made a district with one member. May 19, 1874, when a large increase was made in the membership of the House and the term extended to two years, under the Second Article of the new Constitution, this county was given three members. The number was reduced to two in 1888 and so stands at this time.

From, *Valley Spirit*
Chambersburg Pa
 Date, *Jan'y 11. 1899*
HC

AULD LANG SYNE.

PAPER READ BEFORE THE
 KITTOCHTINNY HISTORICAL
 SOCIETY ON DEC. 29TH.

The Old Chambersburg Academy Reviewed by Mr. James W. Cree of Chambersburg,

Amidst the rival claims for our veneration, by the Scotch-Irish, as presented by Judge Stewart and Dr. Crawford, and those of the Dutch, as supported by Editor Foltz, the local interests of the men of our own time are likely to be overlooked, unless Secretary Maurer and myself come to the rescue. So, when the Chairman of our Executive Committee asked me to help him out of a difficulty, I promised to prepare a paper for this evening. As it is Christmas time, and this meeting is held in the Academy Building, I thought a few personal recollections of the old boys might interest some of you.

Bayard Taylor in "Views Afoot," giving an account of a Christmas spent in Germany says: "In Germany, on December 5th, St. Nicholas evening, a person dressed comically, with a mask, fur robe and long tapering cap, comes into each house with a bunch of rods, and, after beating the children with them, they are hung up in the room to make the children behave. Many of the children were taught to say, 'I thank you, Herr Nicolaus.' This was only the forerunner of the Christ-Kindchen. Herr Nicolaus was the punishing spirit, Christ-Kindchen the rewarding one." S. T. Coleridge tells apparently the same story but in a different form. He says that "formerly, and still in all the smaller towns and villages throughout North Germany, the presents were all sent to some one fellow, who in high buskins, a white robe and an enormous flax wig impersonates Knecht Ruprecht. On Christmas Eve he goes to every house and says that Jesus Christ, his Master, sent him thither. The parents and children receive him with great pomp of reverence, while the little ones are most terribly frightened. He then inquires for the children; and according to the character which he hears from the parents he gives them the intended presents, as if they came out of heaven from Jesus Christ, or if they have been bad children, he gives the parents a rod, and in the name of his Master recommends them to use it frequently." To this custom we owe our "Kris-Kingle" as we used to call him or "Santa Claus" as he is called to-day.

Owing to the fact that our Scotch-Irish ancestors, following the traditions and teachings of the fatherland, had discarded all the Saint's days and feast days of the Church, Christmas, in this community, was not a religious festival, and the social customs of Germany were largely followed. The night before Christmas the "Bell-Schneekels," as they were called, went around from house to house, inquiring as to the behavior of the children. I can still recall my terror when a child, clinging to my mother's knee, as a large person, with a masked face and a flowing robe, with whip in hand and ringing a bell, came in, and coming forward asked in regard to my behavior and then cross-examined me, particularly in regard to my treatment of a certain Nancy, who lived with us, and made me promise that I would be good to her and obey her and be kind to her, etc., all of which I unhesitatingly promised to do. I did not know, but the others did, that Nancy herself was the questioner. About midnight, the choir of the colored

church traversed the streets of the town, stopping at each corner to sing Christmas hymns and carols, an old English custom which might well be followed in these days.

But few gifts were given and these only to children and consisted principally of ginger cakes cut in the shape of horses, dogs, birds and animals of all kinds. The promiscuous giving of presents to all sorts and conditions of men had not then been introduced.

Amusements in those days were limited. I can recall but few during my boyhood days. There was an occasional circus, but the canvas must have been small, as they were able to spread it in the yard back of Snider's Hotel, now the Montgomery House. Van Amberg's Menagerie also came regularly, the two were not then combined, in order to allow conscientious people to go to the animal show and see the circus. The morning the menagerie was coming, the boys usually walked to Smoketown, (now Marion), to meet the show and see the animals while they were cleaning out the cages before entering town. I was occasionally allowed to go to the menagerie, but never to the circus, as it was not considered orthodox to go to the theater or circus or to play cards. I recall very distinctly, two very estimable ladies who came here from Philadelphia to make their home, who were looked on with some suspicion, because they read their prayers from an Episcopal prayer book and amused themselves by playing whist.

John Wise made two balloon ascensions, and I recall Senor Blitz as the best magician and centiloquist I ever saw. Performers now have more machinery, but his sleight of hand tricks have never been equalled. About 1837 or '38, Madamoseille Nunsciore walked a rope stretched across the diamond from the third story of the Franklin Hotel to the third story of the old Repository Hall. Her father walked under her to catch her, should she fall but she made the trip safely. Tom Thumb also exhibited here. It is said he was lost while here, and could not be found until some one, seeing smoke coming out of the top of one of Landlord Martin Newcomer's boots, made an examination and found that Tom had hidden himself there to enjoy his morning smoke. I do not vouch for the truth of the story, but Mr. Newcomer was a very large man. I cannot recall any theatrical performances. Tradition says that a troupe of strolling players had a performance at Barnitz's old Brewery about 1830, but that was before my time.

The School Exhibition at the Academy was the amusement event of the year. After the exhaustive address of the Historian at the Centennial last year it is unnecessary to say much about the old Academy. John Shryock in a letter some years ago referred to the old Academy instructors as "good old Dr. Crawford," "the musical Ross," "Severe Blood," "Cruel Harris" and his teacher, W. V. Davis. I entered under the last named as Principal, Thomas M. Carlisle and George Bates being Assistants. Mr. Davis was a born teacher and excelled particularly in languages. He did not follow the Scriptural direc-

tion to "Spare the rod and spoil the child." Denny's orchard was separated by an alley from the Academy grounds and occupied all the ground now owned by Mrs. Kling. As this orchard furnished the apples which were temptations to many generations of boys, it also furnished the rods which punished any breaches of discipline. Mr. Davis would be called a severe teacher in these days.

I have seen him whip a whole row of the largest boys in school, when some one had committed an offense and he could not locate the guilty one. We used to think that he punished his brother Robert on the entry of every new pupil as an object lesson. I remember the only whipping he gave me. Cy Ruby was standing up, reciting a lesson and I was sitting at my desk directly behind him. When Ruby was through he sat down but he didn't sit long. With the exclamation, "Oh, Lordy," he sprang up, clapped his hands behind him and yelled with pain. An examination developed the fact that he had sat down on a large pin, which had been adroitly bent and placed on the bench where he tried to sit. As I was the only boy in the neighborhood, circumstantial evidence was against me and I caught it. I thought I didn't deserve it, but I was careful not to put another pin under a boy when it could be located so easily. The Academy yard, at that time had neither trees nor grass, but was used entirely as a play ground. During the winter, when there was snow, the front yard was used as a hill for coasting, and was steep enough for the sleds and "belly-stavers" to make quick time. In the lower corner, next Queen Street, the English boys built their snow fort and in the upper corner the Latin boys built theirs, next the alley, and many a battle royal was waged ending in the capture of one or the other. The first sign of spring was the appearance of numerous button bags, each boy collected as many buttons as he could and we all pitched buttons. As the ground dried off, marbles came in. Ed Behm was the biggest boy in school; he was not a success at Latin, but he was the champion shot at marbles, and soon broke all the boys he could induce to play with him. Then came shiny, London Loo, Prisoner's Base, Town Ball, Barley But, etc. The great event, however, was the School Exhibition. Mr. Davis was noted in his school days as a declaimer and also for his histrionic ability. "Repository" said of one of his performances in 1828, that "he spoke with a degree of elegance and action which did honor to a youth of his age." On his visits to Philadelphia, he always brought back a selection of new farces and light plays, suitable for the amateurs all his performers were, such as "Fortune's Frolic," "The Pleasant Neighbor," "John Jones," "The Man About Town," "The Bashful Man," etc. One of the favorite plays was "The Rehearsal of the Clowns" from "A Mid-summer Night's Dream" and the "Interview between Fitz James and Roderick Dhu" from "The Lady of the Lake." These plays were acted by the larger boys, while the little fellows spoke their pieces.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY. Chamberburg, Dec. 22 and 23, 1847.

Order of Exercises. Music.

The Burial of Sir John Moore....
..... William Sensensy.
Very Early Recollections.....
..... Samuel Carlisle.
The Village School Master.....
..... Cyrus Arnold.
Young Ladies' Petition..Thos. K. Cree.
The School Boy's Complaint.....
..... Jasper E. Brady.
Hodge and the Vicar..Jacob R. Maurer.
Major Downing's Dream..Barnet Early.

Music.

The Soldier's Dream...John R. Hutton.
Spectacles; or Helps to Read....
..... John McClintock.
The Frenchmen and the Rats....
..... William Eyster.
Extract from Patrick Henry.....
..... Alfred Whisler.
The Wind in a Frolic..J. Bernard Price.
All's Well That Ends Well.....
..... Samuel Carlisle.

Music.

Self-Conceit George Mixsell.
The Mariners of England.....
..... Nevin Geddes.
General Warren's Address at
Bunker Hill.....Wm. Kennedy.
Marco Bozzaris.....Frederick Smith.
The Night before Christmas.....
..... Edward Wallace.

Music.

Extract from Dow, Junior.....
..... William Carlisle.
A Pair of Corsets William Eyster.
Dialogue on Duelling.....
..... W. Sensensy, S. Carlisle.
The Death of Marmion.....
..... Benj. Suesserott.
The Power of Eloquence.....
..... Charles Geddes.

Music.

The Man about Town.—A Farce.
Skirts R. Davis.
Lord Aubrey Geo. Eyster.
Mowbray Jos. P. Brady.
St. Leger..... B. L. Maurer.
Doctor Mandible Wm. Carlisle.
Topps T. Gilmore.
Lady Aubrey Wm. Thomson.
Fanny Benj. Suesserott.

Music.

The Mummy.

Mr. Mandragon.....Geo. Eyster.
Capt. Canter Jos. P. Brady.
Old Tramp Wm. Carlisle.
Toby Tramp Thomas K. Gilmore.
Larry Battershin.....R. Davis.
Theophilous Pole Jas. Cree.
Fanny Benj. Suesserott.
Susan Wm. Thomson.

Music.

Exercises to begin at Half Past Six
O'clock P. M.

The performances were given in the large room on the second story of the Academy, and usually for two or three nights; this was to allow every one to see the show as the room would not hold a third of those who wanted in. In 1844 and probably in 1845, the exercises were held in Franklin Hall, which had

just been erected by Mr. Joseph Pritts, on the lot in the rear of the Mansion House, now occupied partly by Miller's tin shop. The date is recalled by an advertisement in the "Repository" of October 16th, 1845, in which "The owner asks the person who borrowed a neat, heavy, glass lantern to light him home from Davis' First School Exhibition in Franklin Hall, if he has had the use of it long enough, to return it to H. M. The owner is unwilling to part with the article entirely." An amusing scene occurred that night. One of the plays was "The Chimney Sweep," in which Jacob Heck was a prince and Robert Davis, the sweep. When the sweep came down the chimney, he landed in the room where there was a robe and cap belonging to the prince. He thought he would put them on to see how it would feel to be a prince; as he took off his coat and vest, his pantaloons dropped to the floor. He could not pull them up and they would not come over his shoes, so he stuck his legs behind the scenes and some one cut the pants legs off at his shoe tops. The sweep's brother, Vanlear, who was stage manager, was very indignant, not because he dropped his pants, but because he had under them a pair of fine black cloth pantaloons, the idea of a sweep wearing good clothes under his old ones, was too much for the stage manager, but the audience thought it was part of the play and the applause was tremendous. I have in my possession a programme for December 22 & 23, 1847. "Exercises will commence at half past six, P. M." The music was furnished by an orchestra composed of Jere and Christ Oyster, with violins, Nelson Johns with his flute and occasionally Milt Moore with his guitar. The music would not have been scientific, according to our friend, Professor Shaw's standard of to-day, but as I recall it I thought it beautiful and it was certainly adapted to the musical capacity of the audience. The hall was brilliantly lighted by a row of tin sconces, hung at intervals along each side of the hall, each one holding one of Jimmy Logan's mould candles, and as they became dim, a boy passed around with a pair of snuffers and clipped off the burnt wick. In later years we had lamps in which was burned camphene. We appreciated the great improvement in the light although the fluid was almost as explosive as gunpowder.

In reading over this programme, after more than fifty years have passed away, a feeling of sadness comes over me, as I recall the boys, so many of whom were called hence in their early years or in the fullness of their manhood—Will Sensensy, Will and Sam Carlisle, Jacob R. Maurer, John Hutton, John McClintock, George and Will Eyster, Will Kennedy, Fred Smith, Tom Gilmore, Jacob, Charles and Ben Suesserott, Ed Wallace and others.

Hast Gehr in "A Scholoboy's Complaint," had a chance to air some of his grievances.

Among those still living are Thos. K. Cree, who was for several years a merchant in Pittsburg, afterward Secretary of the first Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by President Grant, and is now one of the Secretaries of the International Committee of the

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Young Men's Christian Association, in New York. Joe Brady went to Pittsburgh in 1850, where he remained some years and then went West. He spent his life in railroad work and is now living in Chicago. His brother, Jasper E. Brady, was Cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Pittsburgh for several years, and also went West, but is now living in Philadelphia; two of his sons were prominent in the war with Spain. Rev. C. T. Brady, Chaplain of the 1st Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Captain Jasper E. Brady, Jr., Press Censor at Tampa.

Barnet Early has been, during several administrations, Cashier in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia. Charlie and Nev Geddes were two of the best students in the school. Charlie is a lawyer at Williamsport, Pa., and Nev is a Presbyterian minister now living in Williamsport. He is also an authority on botany and edited all the botanical articles for Funk and Wagnall's Standard Dictionary.

Robert Davis went to Pittsburgh in 1849, and has been for many years one of the leading business men of that city and active in all benevolent and church work.

Will Thompson, who played "Susan" in "The Mummy," was always cast for the female parts. He was of a blond type, had a gentle voice and made a good looking girl. He studied medicine and is one of the noted specialists in Philadelphia, on the eye and ear.

George Meixsell is with the Westinghouse Company in Pittsburgh.

B. L. Maurer, our esteemed Secretary and an authority on Ancient History, and myself are the only two on the programme who still reside in town.

It was on this occasion that one of our members, he who bears the name of the first principal of the Academy, distinguished himself. The plot of "The Mummy" is very simple. Mr. Mandragon, a collector of curiosities, was anxious to secure a mummy. Captain Canter, a returned sea captain, agreed to furnish one, so he persuades Toby Tramp to disguise himself as a mummy and he is placed in a large wooden box, which is carried in and placed on the stage, and then all withdraw to notify the savant the mummy has arrived. When Toby found the coast was clear he got out of the box and wandered around hunting for something to drink and crawling back whenever anyone came in. During these live spells a small boy in the front seat discovered who the mummy was and when the operators came in with saw and knife, to begin to cut up the mummy, it was too realistic for "Jim" and he frantically exclaimed, "That's my brother Tom." Though not on the bills, it brought down the house.

I have also a programme for December 24th and 25th, 1849, about the same boys appear on it as in 1847, but some of the smaller boys have come to the front. Jacob R. Maurer had the prologue. Tom Bard declaimed "The River" Logan Kennedy's piece was the "Fox and the Crow," and Jim Kennedy "The African Chief." Frank Thompson's

piece, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again" may have urged him onward and upward until he has reached the Presidency of one of the greatest railway corporations in the world. Dr. John Montgomery and George Leshner had a dialogue "Mordaunt and Lenox." Warren Seibert's piece was "Man's True Honor" and Tom Grier "The Directing Post." Nev. Geddes in "Marco Bozzaris" had one of his star declamations. "A Kick at the Fashions" by Kirby Cree would seem to indicate that the follies of the fair sex were subject to criticism even at that age. Sam Reid's declamation was "Cassabianca." He served his country in the War of the Rebellion and now lies in the Falling Spring grave yard. Mark Kern was also in the Civil War, Captain of Battery "G," First Artillery, fought gallantly, was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, fell into the hands of the enemy and died a day or two later. His body rests in an unknown grave on Southern soil. The plays were "The Pleasant Neighbors" in which Will Carlisle, Charlie Spangler and Trobe Maurer had the leading characters, and a scene from "A Mid Summer Night's Dream," in which Will Carlisle Stuart Kennedy and others took part. Gust Lane had the epilogue.

But time would fail me were I to name all the boys. As imagination recalls the scenes photographed in my memory, these rooms and halls and the old play ground are filled with the living and the dead, not as they would be to-day, but as they were fifty years ago, when in the flush of boyhood, we went in and out together day by day, a merry crowd free from care and filled with bright hopes for the future. Alas, how few realized them, and how many drank the bitter dregs of the cup of disappointment. They were all "average" men, but as some one has said, "It is the average man of the world that does the work of the world." But few of the names would appear in a second edition of "Men of Mark of the Cumberland Valley," but each one did his duty in the position he was called to fill.

It is but natural one should think that his teacher and his boys were the best the Academy ever had, but the advance in Mechanics, the Arts and Sciences, Electricity, Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraph and Railroads require studies and training we never dreamed of. Under Dr. Shumaker, the scope of the Academy was widened and boarders were brought from all over the state. Under its present principal, Professor Alexander, it enjoys the reputation of sending out boys who are noted, not only as base-ball and foot-ball experts, but most of whom can pass a creditable examinations for admission to any college in the country.

With Wilson College for Women, under its present efficient management and faculty, at one end of the town and the Academy at the other, if our financial and business men take advantage of their opportunities and afford the means for enlarged buildings and increased apparatus, our town will be noted, as much as an educational center,

as it is now for the beauties of its surroundings, the healthfulness of its location, the culture and hospitality of its citizens. "When the day comes" (I use the words of Dr. Rainsford, which he used in another connection) "when the day comes, as it will come, when the services of this fair land and city and state, will be accounted a service worthy of all that is best in America's youth, when at last we parents can, when we seek to direct our sons in that all important matter of the choice of a profession, bid them consider, among the best of all professions, the highest and worthiest, the service of the city, the state, the nation. When such service is open to them, such as a free land should receive and free men only can give, when our sons shall serve the state, not as the shackled hirelings of any "Boss," cringing to win office, and licking his boots to retain it, when honorable men hold office and for that office receive honorable pay, as long as they can honestly discharge its duties," then the Academy, with increased facilities, can add the study of Spanish and French and a Professor of Politics, I use the word in its correct sense, as "the science of Government," and such other departments, as will fit her sons, in the future as in the past, to fill any honorable position that may be open to them.

THE KITTOCHTINNY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The closing meeting of the first year of the Kittochtinny Historical Society was held on Thursday evening at the residence of M. A. Foltz. The attendance was larger than usual, several invited guests also being present. After the business of the meeting was considered and acted upon, Judge Stewart, president of the society, introduced Geo. O. Seilhamer, who read an interesting paper on "The Founders of Chambersburg," which we publish this evening. The society was handsomely entertained by Mr. Foltz. Hon. W. Rush Gillan was elected a member of the society.

A well-known teacher said a few years ago that in teaching the history of the United States she had found that Pennsylvania students were lacking in knowledge of their own State, and she added that there was even greater lack of knowledge among them concerning their own county. She might have brought her complaint still nearer home, for few of the inhabitants of our cities, towns and villages have anything like an intimate acquaintance with the traditions and romances of the places where they live. Few of us, indeed, have a knowledge of the history of our own families. I do not think there is anything strange in this, for local historians must precede a knowledge of local history. The want

of local historians is easily accounted for. Nothing is more difficult than the research necessary to uncover the forgotten past of a particular neighborhood. Such authorities as are accessible are only a dull record of dates and names. It is no easy task to invest the dead past with a living, contemporary interest—to clothe the moldering bones of the pioneers of a community such as this with flesh and blood,—to make the makers of a town or township live again,—to fan the ashes of almost unrecorded events into a lambent flame. To achieve all this is my own task to-night, and if I fail to interest you the fault will be in me and not in my subject. It is true, I shall not have your indifference to overcome, but if I have not a tale to tell worthy of your interest, I can scarcely claim your attention on the mere plea that the study of history begins at home. My confident tone may seem presumptuous, but in my study of my theme I sought to project myself into the past with the same sky over me that is over us now,—to become a part of the events that I shall narrate on the scenes of their occurrence, and to know the men whom I seek to recreate in their habits as they lived. I need your sympathy at the outset that I may gain your confidence, and your confidence that we may walk, as it were, hand in hand, and step by step in the footprints of our common ancestors.

According to the story with which we are all familiar, Benjamin Chambers, who was not only the founder of Chambersburg but the earliest settler at the confluence of the Falling Spring with the Conococheague, was the youngest of four brothers who came from County Antrim, Ireland, about 1725, and settled at the mouth of Fishing Creek on the Susquehanna. In 1730, according to the familiar story, without abandoning the mill they had built on Fishing Creek, the Chambers brothers came up the Cumberland Valley in search of mill seats and plantations beyond the frontier of the province as it then existed. James Chambers found a site to his mind on Green Spring, not far from where Newville now stands; Robert settled on Middle Spring, north of Shippensburg; and Joseph and Benjamin, lured by the stories of a venturesome hunter who had seen the beautiful cascade—it is no longer a thing of beauty, I believe—just above the mouth of the Falling Spring, came to the spot which Benjamin chose for his home, and which to this day bears the Chambers name. Here the young bachelor built himself a log house, which he covered with cedar shingles held fast by nails, and laid out a plantation that covered nearly all of what is now Chambersburg. His house stood on the high ground above the cascade, but going to the Susquehanna on business it was burnt during his absence by some unprincipled person for the sake of the nails. Undaunted, he built himself a new and better dwelling, which was followed in a few years by a mill and saw mill for the accommodation of the settlers who had followed him to the Conococheague. As it is not good for a man to live alone, even in the wilderness, we are told that he married a Miss Patterson,—some of our local writers say she was a daughter of Colonel Robert Patterson,—of Lancaster county, who became the mother of his son James, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution. This is the meagre story that I learned in my boyhood from such books as were accessible to me, but I

would have little excuse for being here tonight if I were unable to tell a better one.

Benjamin Chambers was not the simple pioneer that our historians would make him, but a man of affairs on the Susquehanna, and largely interested in the Indian trade, for six or seven years after his supposed settlement at the Falling Spring. His first wife was not simply a Miss Patterson, nor was she the daughter of an imaginary Col. Robert Patterson. Sarah Patterson Chambers was the second daughter of James and Susanna Patterson, both noteworthy persons in the early history of Pennsylvania. James Patterson was extensively engaged in the Indian trade on the Potomac, and he occupied what would now be called a ranch at the entrance to the Conojohela, or Canodochly, valley on the Susquehanna, in York county. This ground was used as a pasturage and shelter for the large stock of horses he employed in his trade. Conjointly with his wife, he acquired a plantation a short distance from what is now Washington borough, in Lancaster county, as early as 1718. They had two sons, James and Thomas, and three daughters Susanna, who married James Lowry, one of the celebrated Lowry family of pioneer history; Sarah, the wife of Benjamin Chambers; and Rebecca, wife of John Keagy Thomas died young, but James and his son William were both prominent in the French and Indian war. James was interested in the Conococheague settlement with Benjamin Chambers, but he soon relinquished his plantation here, and removed to Standing Stone, in Huntingdon county. James Patterson, the elder, died in 1735, and his widow Susanna the next year married Samuel Ewing, a member of Donegal church, and became the mother of General James and Captain John Ewing, of Revolutionary memory. Ewing died in 1743, and his widow soon afterward married John Connelly, an Irish surgeon in the British service. The issue of this last marriage was Lieut.-Col. John Connelly, who was commandant at Fort Pitt at the beginning of the Revolution, and proved to be one of the most virulent loyalists in the colonies. I have mentioned all this only to emphasize my surprise that a woman with such noteworthy brothers and half brothers, who became the wife of a man equally noteworthy in pioneer history, and the mother of a son famous in the Revolution, should be set down in our local annals as merely a Miss Patterson, or as the daughter of an imaginary Col. Robert Patterson.

James Patterson, the father of Mrs. Chambers, was as much a partisan of the claims of the Penns in the boundary dispute with Maryland, as Captain Thomas Cresap was of the claims of Lord Baltimore. Patterson's ranch was in the disputed territory, and when Cresap came, in 1730, to reclaim the land for Maryland, it was Patterson's ranch that he claimed for his own, building a block-house there, and through his adherents dispersing Patterson's horses, and even killing some of them. This was the beginning of Cresap's war. Cresap claimed Patterson's plantation under a Maryland grant, and demanded that Patterson should show a patent or warrant for the land, threatening an appeal to the king in his own behalf and that of Maryland. "Penn is our king," was Patterson's defiant answer. The conflict lasted from 1732 to 1736, when Cresap was seized and the Maryland intruders, as they were called, overcame. In the meantime

James Patterson, the elder, died, and the work of resisting Cresap's aggressions fell largely upon James Patterson, the younger, and Benjamin Chambers.

Our knowledge of the share of Benjamin Chambers in Cresap's war is derived from a deposition made by him in December, 1736, and from a letter written by him to James Tilghman at a later period. In the deposition Chambers is described as about 23 years old, showing that he could not have been more than 17 when he is reputed to have settled at Falling Spring. In May, 1736, Chambers was at the house of John Wright, Jr., on the west side of the Susquehanna, where Wrightsville now stands. While there he witnessed an attempt by one Franklin to make a survey of a part of the great Springettsbury Manor, in York county, protected by Cresap and twenty men under his command. He tells the story of this survey in his deposition. Later in the year, he was able to perform a very important service to the Proprietary of Pennsylvania in resisting the designs of the Marylanders. This service is alluded to in the deposition, but the story is told in greater detail in the letter to Tilghman. In the index to the "Colonial Records" one of the letters of Benjamin Chambers, about 23 years old, in 1736, is treated as if written by that Benjamin Chambers who had obtained a grant for a ferry over the Schuylkill as early as the 16 nineties. But the letter to Tilghman leaves no doubt as to his identity as our own Benjamin.

When Col. Rigby, who was in command of one of the Maryland regiments, appointed a general muster in 1736, "in order to draught a large number of the Melisha to go up to Cadore and Conedehela Settlement to Distrain for Levies, that they were pleased to charge to the inhabitants there," Chambers, in his own language, was "chosen to go a Spy to bring an account of their proceedings." He went down the east side of the Susquehanna, crossing at Rock Run ferry, a few miles above Port Deposit. On this journey Chambers was well mounted, and pretended that he had come from "the Fawling Spring on Cannogogige in Lancaster county," in search of a servant who had run away. When he reached Col. Rigby's neighborhood, he learned that Cresap had gone to Col. Hall's to meet the Governor of Maryland, who was to be at the muster. This gave him great uneasiness, as he had been one of the persons that went to stop Cresap and the party of surveyors, "who were chaining up the River side on John Wright's land."

The interview between Chambers and Col. Rigby was a lively one, Rigby half suspecting the real character of the young horseman, and Chambers doing his little song and dance about the runaway servant from "Fawling Spring on Cannogogige" with great spirit. In spite of his glib story Rigby determined to detain him, and as a consequence of the detention Chambers learned that a hundred men,—twenty out of each company in the regiment,—were to rendezvous at Wright's Ferry on a certain day. This was the information he had come to seek, and having obtained it he was eager to get away. By more smooth talk he induced Rigby to dismiss him for the night as an honest man, the Governor not having arrived. Going home with one of the militia, he prevailed upon his host to guide him to the York Barrens, six miles away, early in the morning, and then made

his way to Wright's Ferry, where he arrived that night. He there learned that there was to be a house-raising in Donegal, and went there to let the people know of the Maryland muster. Forewarned, the Scotch-Irishmen of Donegal, Hempfield and Manor townships, Lancaster county, gathered in such force that the Maryland soldiery thought it wise to retreat without attempting to strike a blow.

"The Hon. Thomas Penn being at Samuel Blunston's Esq.," Chambers says in his letter to Tilghman, "and hearing how I have managed at Rigby's, sent for me to let him hear the apologies I made before Rigby; they pleased his Honour so well that he told Mr. Blunston he would make me a Compliment for my good conduct on that affair; I told Mr. Blunston that if his Honour would be pleased to do so, that I would rather have it in land than any other way, and as I was a millright; and that there was a stream called Seder Spring in the Manor of Lowder, that I would build a mill on it, that might accommodate any one of the Honorable Fameley that might think fit to make a Contery Seat there. On his hearing this his Honour was pleased to order his Secretary of the Land Office, who was James Steel at that time, and was ordered to be Recorded for a Corn Mill and plantation."

This was in 1736, but it is clear that young Benjamin Chambers had already set his heart upon "Fawlling Spring on Cannogogige," as a contery seat for himself as well as a corn mill and plantation. Two years before, when he was not more than of age, he had obtained a so-called Blunston license for the property that now came to him as a gift from the Proprietaries. Boy as he was, it is not unlikely that he was here even earlier as an Indian trader, perhaps in conjunction with the Patterson trade on the upper Potomac, which was broken up by Cresap's war. The transaction was important, however, for Chambers now obtained as a reward what before he had sought to obtain by purchase. We also learn from the Chambers letter that what we now call Falling Spring was first known as Cedar Spring, the name Falling Spring being, apparently, confined to that part of the stream at the falls. But what was the manor of Lowder? Such is the obscurity, and I might add the rascality of the early Proprietary reservations, that a definite answer to this question is impossible. Is the name Lowder in Mr. Chambers' orthography identical with Lowther, the name of an ostensible Indian reservation on the Susquehanna, at the lower end of the valley? I am inclined to think so, notwithstanding the conclusion involves the proposition that the whole of the Cumberland Valley was originally included in the Manor of Lowther. The conclusion does no violence to the principles of the land-hungry Penns. Its extent is no argument against the probability. The Manor of Springettsbury, to which I have already alluded and which was surveyed by order of Sir William Keith in 1722, originally comprised about 70,000 acres. To call the whole of this valley a manor was easy for the Hon. Thomas Penn, at the time he was executing the infamous "Walking Purchase." But this, as Rudyard Kipling says, is another story, which I abandon all the more readily because if I attempted to tell it I should keep you here all night.

These glimpses of Benjamin Chambers afford us a better estimate of the character of the founder of Chambersburg, as a

young man, than would be possible had not his letter to James Tilghman been preserved. Those were his courting days, and we can readily perceive that his activity in behalf of King Penn was quickened by the interests of Sarah Patterson's relations in the controversy with Maryland. In his interview with Rigby, he is revealed to us with the quiet daring of a frontiersman of the period; with the address as well as the courage, of a young man accustomed to dealing with those in authority in the adjoining province. His intimacy with the Wrights, and with Blunston, through the influence of the Pattersons, explains why he was among the first of the pioneers, west of the Susquehanna, to obtain a license for the plantation he had chosen for himself on the Conococheague. But perhaps the most salient features of his character are shown in the use he made of the favor of the Hon. Thomas Penn, and the flattery with which he covered his request for the coveted grant. Not only would he "rather have it in land than any other way," but he "would build a mill on it, that might accommodate any of the Honorable Fameley that might think fit to make a Contery Seat there." He obtained his reward, and the order by which he obtained it we must regard as the beginning of a history that is very dear to us.

Of the early settlers on the Conococheague we have little definite knowledge, and of those who first came to this spot, besides Benjamin Chambers and his bride, none at all. We know that the first preaching among the cedars in which the Falling Spring Church has stood for more than a century and a quarter was by the Rev. Samuel Thomson, and we only know this because Richard O'Cahan, Joseph Armstrong, Benjamin Chambers and Patrick Jack agreed to pay him one pound, six shillings, "the whole of the arrearages due him from the people of Conigogig." Thomson was a young man, licensed by the Newcastle Presbytery and, being a candidate for the pastorate of the churches "over the river," he was received by the Presbytery of Donegal, in 1737, as a probationer, and exhorted to diligence in his studies. It was in that year and the next that he preached at Falling Spring. The people of Conococheague desired to retain the services of the young licentiate, but the application of Benjamin Chambers and Thomas Brown, in 1738, was not acceded to by the Presbytery. Thomson was ordained and installed pastor of the Meeting House Springs (Carlisle) and Silvers' Spring (Hogestown) churches, November 14, 1739, and the same year Falling Spring obtained the services of the Rev. Samuel Caven. Thomas Brown represented East Conococheague, as Greencastle was then called, and especially asked that "a minister be sent there to baptize children and inspect their disorders." This language is rather vague, but we may assume that it was the moral disorders of the adults, rather than the infantile maladies of the youngsters, that he asked should be brought under inspection. The Rev. Mr. Black was sent, and it was not until his report was made in August, 1738, that Mr. Caven was called. Caven declined giving an answer until April 5, 1739, and was ordained and installed Nov. 16, two days after the ordination and installation of Mr. Thomson, at Meeting House Springs. Mr. Caven remained only two years, ministering both at Chambersburg and Greencastle—Falling Spring and East Conococheague. The

cause of his settlement was his adhesion to the Old Side in the controversy that was the result of the revival to which George Whitefield gave such a remarkable impetus. This division not only deprived Falling Spring of its pastor, but it rendered the Presbytery of Donegal almost impotent in the upper part of the Cumberland Valley, and diverted nearly all of all the membership of the Falling Spring charge to Rocky Spring, of which the Rev. John Blair had become pastor in conjunction with Middle Spring and Big Spring, under the auspices of the Newcastle Presbytery. From all this we may assume that our Presbyterian ancestors were very good Methodists. I think there is no reason to doubt that the Falling Spring Church was not in existence between 1741 and 1767. The church at Greencastle suffered a similar eclipse from the feud from 1741 to 1752, when the Rev. John Steel became the pastor at East Conococheague, in conjunction with Upper West Conococheague, as the Mercersburg charge was called. Steel adhered to the Old Side in the controversy, and remained true to the Presbytery of Donegal. I believe it is because sufficient importance has not been attached to the bitterness of the feuds between the Old and New sides, that the doubts in regard to the early history of the Falling Spring and Rocky Spring churches are due.

Of the men who were associated with Benjamin Chambers in the agreement to pay the arrearages due to the Rev. Samuel Thomson in 1733, Richard O'Cahan, or O'Caine, as the name was sometimes spelled, belonged to Guilford township, and Joseph Armstrong and Patrick Jack to Hamilton. John O'Caine, the father of Richard, died in 1752, leaving his estate to his brother Daniel and his son Richard. Although the O'Caines are associated with Guilford township in the Cumberland county records it is probable that Richard O'Caine represented East Conococheague, in the arrangements made with the Presbytery of Donegal in regard to the payment of Mr. Thomson. Both Armstrong and Jack were prominent men in the colonial period, and their sons of the same names in the Revolution. The Armstrongs and Jacks were afterward connected with the Rocky Spring church. Thos. Brown, who united with Benjamin Chambers in the supplication for Thomson, was the ancestor of the Brown family, of Brown's Mill. These we know were among the earliest settlers of what is now Franklin county, and as such we may include them with the founders of Chambersburg.

In our recognition of the importance of Benjamin Chambers' part in the settlement of this section of the valley in our local history, we have been too apt, I think, to overlook the real character of his relations to the Proprietary. We may be sure that his championship of the Penns, in the dispute with Lord Baltimore, was not a mere sentiment on the Conococheague, any more than on the Susquehanna. The same influences were at work in the upper part of this valley to promote or repel the encroachments of Maryland, if they were encroachments, that were operative at Cresap's fort on the Canadochly, and in the grants that are embalmed in border history as "Digges' Choice" and "Carroll's Delight." That such was the case is made clear by the sharp practice of one John Black. In 1742, John Reynolds wrote to Edward Shippen that Andrew Dunlap had obtained a

grant for a place on which he had lived for six or seven years, but that the land was claimed by John Black of "Canigochick Settlement." Black, it seems, had a place adjoining Dunlap's but sold his claim to another man, and then obtained a patent from the Proprietary for Dunlap's land. When the facts were made clear Dunlap's prior grant told in his favor, and Black's patent was annulled. Then John and Robert Black induced Captain Charlton of the Maryland garrison, and his brother, and several other persons to come with arms to dispossess Dunlap; and Reynolds told Shippen that they "Beat ye family & Brake & spoiled his Goods, and beat his wife so that they Dont Expect she will live; & afterwards said they had orders to dispossess them." In the troubles of which Black's course was only one example, Benjamin Chambers was the most conspicuous man in the Cumberland Valley, and because of his knowledge of the merits of the controversy he was one of the witnesses sent to England to testify in behalf of the Penns. As the result of this visit, Mr. Chambers brought back with him from Ireland a number of immigrants, who are also entitled to be included among the founders of Chambersburg.

As it was not until 1764 that Benjamin Chambers announced that "there is a town laid out on Conegog Creek," we may assume that what my friend Foltz calls the "Queen City of the Cumberland Valley," was not nursed in its royal swaddling clothes for more than thirty years after the settlement. Indeed, its progress was slow until the county was created twenty years after the town was laid out. It is not easy to repeople, even in part, the new county seat as it was a century ago. The first tavern, in which the first sessions of the courts were held, was on the corner of the Square where Congressman Mahon now lives. It was kept by Robert Jack and afterward by James, or more familiarly, "Jimmy" Jack. The old stone house that was built on this site is very conspicuous, with its Lewis Denig sign, in the early prints of Chambersburg. Gen. James Chambers, the only son of Sarah Patterson, lived on the opposite or Hoke corner, but with his family he spent much of his time at his Loudon forge and died there. Capt. Samuel Lindsay, a Revolutionary soldier, lived where the Courthouse stands. The house of Col. Benjamin Chambers, the founder, was on the west bank of the creek, nearly opposite the Falling Spring graveyard, in which he sleeps with his second wife and their children. His first wife, it

may be, fills an unmarked grave in the old Donegal churchyard, at Maytown. In one of the early accounts of Chambersburg it is said that Col. William Chambers lived in the house long occupied by Alonzo Fry, north of the National Hotel. The impression is created that he was a son of the founder, but such was not the fact. The founder's son was Williams, not William. He died unmarried, but owned the property on the south-west corner of Main and Queen streets. William Chambers, who lived in the Fry house, was a brother of the late Judge George Chambers, whom I well remember. He was a lawyer, and I have his copy of Purden's Digest—a first edition, interleaved, and continued until the year of his death, 1823, in his own handwriting. I shall present it to this society as soon as it has a place to keep its prospective treasures. Dr. John Colhoun, who married

Ruhamah Chambers, one of the daughters of the first Benjamin, lived on the corner of Main and King streets, and Dr. Abraham Senseny, the ancestor of three generations of doctors, in a modest house, a few feet from where we are now assembled, on the site of the house long occupied by Dr. Benjamin S. Schneck. But I am wearying you, and so I bring my list of the founders of Chambersburg to a close, leaving it to others to tell you who and what were the makers of Chambersburg.

From, *Valley Spirit*
Chambersburg Pa.
 Date, *May 18th 99*

DR. EGLE WRITES OF ELIZABETH POTTER.

An Interesting Sketch of an Antrim Township Woman.

FAITHFUL TO HER HUSBAND IN
WAR TIMES.

Her Beloved Son Fell at the Battle of Chippewa on July 6, 1814.

The following sketch of Elizabeth Potter of Antrim township is from the pen of Dr. W. H. Egle of Harrisburg. It will be of profit to those interested in the early history of this county. If any of our readers have any other information about any of these persons the SPIRIT will be pleased to hear from them by letter or in person.

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Elizabeth Potter, only child of James Potter by his first wife, Elizabeth Cathcart, was born October 17, 1775, in Antrim township, Cumberland county. Her father was an officer in the French and Indian War, was under Col. Armstrong at the destruction of the Kitaning, and during the War of the Revolution early enlisted in its cause. The services of General Potter in the Pennsylvania campaign of 1777 were very distinguished, and in the spring of 1778 Washington wrote from Valley Forge that "if the state of General Potter's affairs will admit of his return to the army, I shall be exceedingly glad to see him, as his activity and vigilance have been very much wanted during the winter." The opportunity for female education being very limited in those early days, Elizabeth Potter

of course enjoyed very few advantages. She was not fond of study, but dreaded being thought ignorant. She read all the books that came in her way, and thus acquired much miscellaneous knowledge. She had a very quick perception and intuitive comprehension of all that was said around her by wiser heads and had great tact and ready adaptation to persons and circumstances. She was peculiarly an intelligent listener, and often created astonishment by the readiness with which she seized upon an idea. All this joined to a retentive memory and great fluency and even elegance of speech, made her one of the most brilliant conversationalists of her day. On the eve of the Revolution she married James Poe. He was among the first to volunteer in the cause of freedom, and far from holding him back or lamenting over his determination, his young and spirited wife did her best to encourage and to help him. The services of her husband were chiefly on the frontiers and on several occasions when it was necessary for the Rangers to go into camp for the winter, Mrs. Poe always rejoined her husband, enduring very cheerfully the narrow quarters and camp fare. Her courage and her spirits, however, never failed her, and in the cold and comfortless camp, as in her happy home at Antrim, she made sunshine for all around. Of her services and of self-denials during the war of the Revolution, they were in common with the settlers on the frontiers, ministering to the comfort of those who were struggling for their country's independence. Her after life was one chiefly of struggle and sorrow, for it was during the second war for independence that her well-beloved son, Adjutant Thomas Poe, fell at the battle of Chippewa, on the 6th of July, 1814. Mrs. Poe died on the 11th of September, 1819, and was buried at Brown's Mill graveyard. James Poe, son of Thomas Poe, was born in what is now Antrim township, Franklin county, Penna., April 15th, 1748. He was brought up on his father's farm as was most of the sons of the pioneers, and found it necessary to earn his bread "by the sweat of his brow." As early as the 26th of July, 1764, although but a lad of sixteen years he formed one of a party of settlers who, under the command of Lieutenant James Potter, pursued the savages who had massacred the schoolmaster and scholars at Gultner's school house. When the war for independence became an established fact, James Poe was among the first to offer his services to his country. He assisted in the organization of a company of associators in 1776, of which he was a lieutenant. He was commissioned July 31, 1777, captain of the Third company, 8th battalion, Cumberland county militia, commanded by Col. Abraham Smith. He held the same position in May, 1778 and from that on until the close of the Revolutionary struggle he was in active service, especially on the frontiers. At the close of the war Captain Poe returned to his farm in Antrim. His military services were, however, supplemented in after life by important business of a civil character. On the 22d of October, 1783, he was appointed by the state authorities commissioner of taxes for Cumberland county. Upon the formation of the new county of Franklin, he was chosen its first county commissioner, and served in that capacity from 1785 to 1787. In 1797 he was

once more chosen for a term of three years. In 1796 he was elected a member of the Assembly, and served in that body again from 1800 to 1803. Under the act of March 21, 1803, Franklin county was made an independent senatorial district, and Captain Poe was chosen the first senator under that appointment, serving in the senate from December 1811, to December, 1819. With the close of his last senatorial term he retired from public service. He died at his farm on the 22d of June, 1822, surviving his admirable wife but three years, and was buried by her side in Brown's Mill graveyard, and a broad stone slab bears the following inscription:

Sacred
to the Memory of
James Poe, Esquire,
Patriot of the Revolution of 1776,
a sincere friend and honest man
and
a professor of the Christian Religion
who departed this life June 22d, 1822,
aged 74 years.

THE "DOCTOR WOMAN"

Of Southampton Township and Incidental History.

The following paper was read before the Kittochtinny Historical Society at its May meeting on Thursday evening, May 25, at the residence of J. W. Cree, Philadelphia avenue. The story is one familiar to the older residents of that section but has never been gathered in a story for the public. This paper was read by John G. Orr.

The greater portion of the written history of Franklin county relates to its participation in the French and Indian wars for supremacy, in the Border wars for its own protection and the part it took in aiding the Colonies to achieve their independence and separate themselves from the mother country. These were the leading events of the last century and it is but natural they should occupy a place so prominent in its annals. But there are many matters of minor importance, yet of value and full of interest connected with the county's history that are very worthy of the historian's pen. These should not only be carefully gathered but put in such form as to be accessible for any who are interested in the preservation of its past. Romance and Folk Lore are two subjects of

much interest in which the past is rich, yet they have scarcely been touched upon. In romance we have "The Hawks of Hawk Hollow," a book but little known today. It is an interesting novel written by Dr. Robert Montgomery Bird of Philadelphia. True its scenes are laid around the Delaware Water Gap, but the leading characters were it is said prominent outlaws who infested Cumberland and Franklin counties and some of the incidents relate to events and occurrences within our own borders. It is claimed to be a romance of the Cumberland Valley. Border Life relates some of the many stories and legends of the last century, which are vivid accounts of the dangers and tortures that for many long, weary years confronted the pioneers while engaged in turning the county from a wilderness into fields of great fruitfulness. There are many tales of haunted houses and haunted localities, stories of witchcraft and of witch doctors who claimed to fight these servants of the devil; deeds of mercy and love by brave, patriotic women in every community. These are yet tradition and it is hoped that this society will put them on the pages of our local history.

In this paper I propose to take up the threads of a story that was a very familiar one in my early boyhood days and weave them into a web for preservation. They have been gathered from those who were familiar with them and persons who were prominent in that community more than fifty years ago and familiar with the incidents of their life. Four of these whom I lately have seen were once residents of that township and have passed their eighty-first year in the full enjoyment of their faculties. The scene is laid in Southampton township, but its influence extended beyond the borders of the township, the county, and the state. That portion of the valley which lies along the South Mountain is rich in deposits of iron and for a half century or more these beds of ore were a source of much revenue to their owners. The rapidly growing uses of iron and the proximity of large tracts of wooded land to these deposits made the valley a manufacturing centre of iron. The second quarter of this century saw six charcoal furnaces, some of them with

forges and foundries in active operation, in a stretch of twenty miles. Across the eastern border were Big Pond, Mary Ann and Maria furnaces. Within the county were Southampton, Caledonia and Mont Alto. These gave employment to large numbers of unskilled laborers and drew into each furnace community many who had little or no reverence for the moral or statute laws. These furnaces long since ceased operations, but for many years afterwards there remained in their neighborhood an element whose lawlessness was often ventilated and punished in our criminal courts. Time has removed the leaders to a higher tribunal and these communities are now as law-abiding as any other section of the county. Many of these laborers migrated from furnace to furnace in search of work or desire for change and the result was that many of them had been laborers at all these furnaces.

Near the border of the county where it joins Cumberland county was Southampton furnace, built by Thomas Chambers, in 1823. Southampton furnace has been out of blast for more than fifty years and its site is marked by the cinders of its own making. Its foundry has ceased to "mould" and "cast" and a once busy industry is dead and lies buried at the mountain's foot. To this furnace community in the spring of 1830 came Jacob Stine and his family, removing from the Little Cove, some say from a furnace near Williamsport, Md. Jacob Stine was a furnace hand and his family came to Southampton furnace as strangers; but his wife was destined to become a well and widely known woman for many years, through her

special gift of healing which made her much sought after by the diseased.

The ills that flesh is heir to are as "the sands of the sea for multitude" and the remedies for diseases are even greater in number. From the earliest times there has been a mystery thrown around the art of healing and a healer was looked on as more than an ordinary mortal. The more ignorant the patient or the community the greater their power and many a charlatan has had more honor and been more favorably regarded than a ruler of a province.

Cures by faith, the laying on of hands and anointing have their foundation in the Bible and it is little wonder the designing and unscrupulous meet with so much financial success in their pretended power to heal. Mrs. Stine was the business manager of the household and gave it the success and profit it enjoyed. Soon after their arrival she purchased of Andrew Frazer some three acres of land along the mountain road not far from the furnace. On this she erected a small one and one-half story log house in which she lived until her death in 1853. Here she raised her family and used the gifts of healing she possessed. This plain, unpretentious house became the Mecca of the many who had heard of her wonderful yet simple power. The marvelous cures made so unostentatiously and so simply lost none of their virtue by distance and many weary miles were journeyed that the rich blood of health might again course through almost pulseless veins and new life take up its abode in bodies weakened by disease. Her fame, therefore, was not confined to this locality or community but extended to Chester, Berks, Lancaster, Dauphin and Cumberland counties and to Maryland and Virginia. From all these and other points came the suffering for relief.

This healer by faith was scarcely known by her family name, Stine, but as the "doctor woman," by which she is best remembered in that community. Her power of relieving and healing disease, as has been intimated, did not come from her knowledge of medicine, but was an inheritance from her ancestors who had the same inherent curative powers. She was a member of the Lutheran church and practised no "black arts," used no "words" to accomplish what she believed her mission. The virtue of her power lay within herself and its outward application was by a "rag" dipped in a cup of grease and used for fevers, pains, wounds, rheumatism and every manner of disease, acute or chronic. The patients were received without any formality by her, waiting with many others until their turn for attention. They were then simply questioned as to the symptoms or the ailments. After a knowledge of the case was obtained by such diagnosis the sufferer was greased

with the "rag" that had done similar service in hundreds of cases. The "doctor woman" retired to the one private apartment and while the patient waited she, for a short time, endured conditions similar to the afflicted and presently came out bearing the indications of what she suffered. Immediately the sufferer began to experience relief and was bade go home and final cure would come in due time. Patients came but once and but one application was made and the presumption would be that all were healed. Among the cures I recall was the healing of one who had typhoid fever and is living in Shippensburg a healthy woman; another cured of "atrophy of the muscles of the arm," who for many years after was active in her household duties; one, a young child, of "abnehma," who is yet living and has seen her children of the third generation.

In personal appearance the "doctor woman" was not attractive. She was tall, spare, dark hair, brown-eyed. She had a haggard countenance which was claimed to be the result of suffering from the diseases of her cured patients. She had many peculiarities. One was that in the visiting her neighbors she never sat on a chair, occasionally on the doorstep, but generally leaning against the wall. See was of a kindly disposition and had very warm friends among the working class. For services rendered she made no charge, accepting whatever her patients chose to give, and the result was her accumulations of wealth were but a few hundred dollars. The family consisted of the husband and wife, three sons and two daughters. One of the daughters married George Burns, of the neighborhood, who was a soldier in the late civil war. The other daughter married Michael Cosey and in her later life resided in Shippensburg. She was familiarly known as "devil" Kate Stine. Kate was very combative in her nature and her tilts with tongue and fists got her into many difficulties. A warrant was once placed in the hands of Constable Mike Houser, of Chambersburg, for her arrest. Before Constable Houser reached her house she had knowledge of his coming, and as he approached by the front entrance she passed out the back

way and in full view of the officer of the law which she had knowingly and wilfully violated, she gathered up her scanty skirts, showed her heels to him and took to the woods which almost surrounded her mountain home. She was a terror to her neighbors when on her mettle. Another son was Jacob

who removed to Iowa. His oldest son was Isaac J. Stine. His grandmother was ambitious for his future and out of her savings sent him to Easton to college where he graduated. He took up the profession of teaching and was much interested in the cause of education and became the editor and owner of Tutor and Pupil, an educational monthly published in Chambersburg. Jacob, the head of the family, tiring of furnaces and the humdrums of married life among the "Gentiles" joined the Mormons about 1834 and was never heard of in that neighborhood afterwards.

Tutor and Pupil was founded by James Kell and L. H. Kinneard, both residents at the time of Chambersburg. Mr. Kell was born in Westmoreland county in 1828. While he was very young the family moved to Upper Strasburg where they lived for many years. With his mother and two sisters he removed to Chambersburg and remained until its burning by General McCausland and his forces in 1864. Leaving Chambersburg he took up his residence in York where he read law with Henry L. Fisher, Esq., and was admitted to practise. From 1884 to 1888 he was postmaster of York and during that period associated with him in the practice of law his son, John F. Kell.

Mr. Kinneard was born near Squire William Bossart's mill, in Hamilton township. He learned the printing trade in Valley Setinel office. After disposing of the Tutor and Pupil he went west and finally located in Harrisburg, where he engaged in business and now resides. Mr. Kinneard writes this of the Tutor and Pupil:

"The initial or prospectus number was published October, 1854, and was used as a canvassing number. No. 1 was issued January, 1855, and monthly thereafter until July 1, 1855, by James Kell and L. H. Kinneard. The prospectus number and numbers 1, 2 and 3 were published in VALLEY SPIRIT of-

office, southeast corner of the square, P. S. Dechert and J. M. Cooper, proprietors. Numbers 4, 5 and 6 were published in the Tutor and Pupil office, third floor John Noel's hotel building, northwest corner of the square. All the material in the office was new. We had no press and the press work was done in VALLEY SPIRIT office on a hand press. After the issue of number 6 the subscription list was passed to I. J. Stine, at that time teaching in Fort Loudon, and the material, type, cases, &c., sold to VALLEY SPIRIT. I went west in July, 1855, and do not know what became of Tutor and Pupil after that time. For a new enterprise we were fairly successful and lost no money. The teachers of Franklin and nearby counties interested themselves and gave us original matter, prose and poetry *quantum sufficit*. Dr. Samuel G. Lane wrote the leading editorial each month."

Mr. Stine after leaving Tutor and Pupil entered the ministry and preached in Pennsylvania and later in the west, possibly in Iowa. In later years he drifted away from the early teachings of his religious faith and became an unbeliever and thus lost the well-earned reputation of his youth.

In the declining years of the "doctor woman's" life her reputation as a healer began to fall away and when she died in November, 1853, there was little of her practice remaining. She and the generation of her patients in spite of healing have passed into an unending eternity to be judged of the "deeds done in the body."

From this place so long the home of the "doctor woman" a beautiful panorama spreads out to the vision. Close behind it rise the rocky ridges of the South Mountain, furrowed deeply by ravines from whose recesses flow rivulets of sparkling waters. To the north and west stretch the Kittoctinny mountains, penciling with softness and richness in the afternoon's sun the line that marks a horizon but little less blue than themselves. Between these lies the fertile Cumberland valley with its charming streams that wind among its hills, its picturesque woods that still remain as part of the forest of a century and a half ago, its rich meadows and fertile fields and busy towns that are continually adding to its wealth.

The building that sheltered many in search of health was torn away in 1864. Three thrifty apple trees of the "doctor

woman's" own planting bud and blossom with beauty and fragrance each returning spring and every autumn ripen into fruit whose cheeks have been reddened by the summer's sun and these trees alone mark the place once the haven of the diseased.

From, *Reception*
Chambersburg Pa
 Date, *Oct 19 - 99*

AN OLD GRAVE.

IN THE FALLING SPRING PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY. ITS HISTORY

A Young Pioneer, William Forsyth, Was Shot Near Where His Ashes Now Repose by an Indian Warrior, 140 Years Ago.

Near the center of the beautiful Falling Spring Presbyterian cemetery, of our town, stands an ancient tombstone, and a small footstone, of a dark, almost blue, stone something like a slate. Upon it in letters still plainly legible is this inscription:

Here lyes the Body
 of William Forsyth
 who Departed this life
 May ye 19th 1759, Aged
 23 years.

As far as we know there is nothing in printed history telling the tragic story of the ending of the young life of him who has rested under that stone for so many generations.

Tradition has preserved for us the romantic tale and it is well worth retelling and keeping by the art preservative for future Chambersburgers to peruse.

In 1759 Chambersburg had not been founded but at the junction of the Conococheague creek and the Falling Spring, not where they now commingle their waters, but where the graveyard told of above is at this day, stood the old Presbyterian church, in the midst of a dense primeval forest. Near at hand was the fort of the Chambers brothers, whence in fulness of time our town was evolved.

Young Forsyth was a hunter and trapper and was one of the hardy pioneers who lived in or about the Chambers fort, or what is more likely spent part of his life there and the rest in roving about the trackless forest hunting and trapping.

Old men now living tell the story of his

death as they were told it in their childhood by men then old and there can be no doubt that the facts are in the main correctly given.

Forsyth was one day scouting from the fort looking for unfriendly Indians who were thought to be in the vicinity. He saw and was watching an Indian brave who was along the hill above the banks of the creek, just about where the church now stands. The Indian saw and was watching the paleface too. Forsyth was protected by being behind a large cedar tree and each waiting for a shot at the other they were playing peek-a-boo about the trees. At an unfortunate moment Forsyth exposed himself and in an instant an arrow pierced his heart and he fell dead but a few feet east of where his grave now is.

A variation of the story is that Forsyth was chopping down a tree when an Indian came paddling down the creek in his canoe, heard the noise of the sturdy blows of the axe and stealthily climbed the hill from the stream, shot an arrow into the unsuspecting woodman, scalped his corpse and disappeared.

Whichever story is correct it seems certain that the young pioneer was shot and killed almost exactly where his ashes now rest, by an Indian on that May day 140 years ago.

The big cedar stood until a dozen or more years ago near the spot and we believe was blown down by an unusually heavy storm.

Just east of Forsyth's grave is a lot with an iron fence about it. In the fence is a curve for which there now seems no apparent reason. The fence when built was curved so as not to interfere with the old cedar which stood directly over the line of the enclosure.

Chambersburg was not founded until 1764, five years after the death of this former citizen of our old community and it is a matter of congratulation that we have his grave so clearly marked as a memento of the past,

It has been suggested to the writer that a monument ought to be erected to the

KITTOCHTINNY.

OCTOBER MEETING A MOST ENJOYABLE EVENT.

An Interesting Paper Read by George Seilhamer on William Penn and His Treaties With the Indians.

The October meeting of the Kittochtinny Historical Society was held on Thursday evening at the residence of William Alexander Esq., on Philadelphia avenue. There was quite a large atten-

dance which resulted in making the meeting one of the most interesting ever held. Judge Stewart presided, and, in a pleasant manner introduced Mr. George Seilhamer, of Philadelphia, who read the paper of the evening, which referred to Wm. Penn and his treaties with the Indians, especially the Great Treaty and the Treaty Tree. His treatment of this subject was a radical departure from the accepted stories of the historians. The alleged Great Treaty he called the Shackamaxon myth. The myth he said owed its origin to an epigram of Voltaire and a picture by Benjamin West. Voltaire said that Penn's supposed treaty was the only one between the Indians and the Christians that was not ratified by an oath and that was never broken. This was not a statement of an historical fact, but a sneer at Christianity. The picture by West was purely imaginary. It was based on a tradition but Mr. Seilhamer showed its incongruity. While he denied the pageantry in the woods described by Clarkson and other imaginative historians, he made a distinction between the Great Treaty, so-called, and the Treaty Tree. He thought it not improbable that more than one treaty with the Indians was made under the Kensington elm. These were mere dickers for land of which promises of amity and friendship were always a part. Mr. Seilhamer discussed the date of the alleged Great Treaty at considerable length. It was now generally conceded, he said, that it could not have occurred in 1682. In his letters Penn made no mention of conferences with the Indians that year. If there had been such a treaty as that embalmed in the Shackamaxon myth he would not have been silent in regard to it. The Treaty of June 23, 1683, he thought, came nearest to the claims made for the Great Treaty. But this was not a simple Treaty of Amity, a League of Friendship, but a dicker for land. In regard to the character of the land purchases made by William Penn, Mr. Seilhamer swept away the claims usually made for them with a ruthless hand. In none of Penn's dealings with the Indians did he recognize the broad principles of immutable justice that have always been claimed as the measure of his policy. His deeds bear on their faces the evidences of an intent to defraud. None of Penn's panegyrists seems to have discovered the cunning and dishonesty of his purchases from the Indians and especially in his methods of measuring lands. The deed of June 23, 1683, was for lands between the Pennepack and Neshaminy, "and all along upon Neshaminy creek, and backward of the same, and to run two days journey with an horse into the country as the said river

doth." The deed of July 30, 1685, provided for two walks, "as far back into the woods as a man can go in two days." Then the deed of October 2, 1685, "backward as far as a man could ride in two days with horse" and the deed of July 5, 1697, "from the river Delaware as far as a horse can travel in two summer days." All these deeds are apart from that one infamous in history as the "Walking Purchase." This method of measuring land Mr. Seilhamer described as that of the swift footmen and swifter horsemen and he asked if anybody would pretend that such purchases were honest. If these deeds were not forgeries he bluntly said they show that William Penn was a good deal of a rascal. James Logan he described as Penn's trumpet in the province and ended with the declaration that in the sale of lands to which the Indian title still adhered, Logan was concerned as a speculator as well as the agent of the Penns.

The paper was interesting, well written and clothed in the beautiful English which characterizes the productions of the pen of Mr. Seilhamer. The writer did not hesitate to correct, by undeniable evidence the impression that the halo, which has ever been around the head of the great colonist, was, to a large extent undeserved.

Judge Rowe was admitted as a member, and other business of a routine nature was transacted.

Refreshments were served by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, the latter being assisted by Mrs. Heyser and Miss Stewart. The evening was delightfully spent and the time for adjournment came only too soon.

memory of one of the first Chambersburgers killed in warfare, probably the very first so to die. While the idea is a good one, in this case, as the headstone is so well preserved, it would be a shame to disturb it, it ought rather to be jealously kept safe from harm as long as it is possible and to that end the proper thing would be to put an iron fence about the grave, and upon the fence might be placed a tablet telling briefly something of the history of the young pioneer.

KITTOCHTINNY HISTORIANS MEET.

Enjoyable and Profitable Meeting Held at the Home of William Alexander, Esq.

The Kittochtinny historical society met October 26 at the residence of William Alexander, Esq., on Philadelphia avenue. Among the out-of-town members present was Captain John H. Walker, Fannettsburg, who is much interested in historical research. Ex-Judge D. Watson Rowe was elected a member. David H. Zargar, Guilford township, was the guest of Mr. Alexander. The next regular meet-

ing time of the society falls on Thanksgiving day; for that reason the meeting will be held the Wednesday previous, November 29. Major Chauncey Ives will read a paper on "The Aborigines of the Valley."

In the absence of Chauncey Ives who was to have furnished the intellectual grovender of the evening the "Paper" was read by G. O. Seilhamer, of Philadelphia. The theme of Mr. Seilhamer's paper was "Penn's Great Treaty and the Treaty Tree." His treatment of this subject was a radical departure from the accepted stories of the historians. The alleged great treaty he called the Shackamaxon myth. The myth, he said, owed its origin to an epigram of Voltaire and a picture by Benjamin West. Voltaire said that Penn's supposed treaty was the only one between the Indians and the Christians that was not ratified by an oath and that never was broken. This was not a statement of an historical fact, but a sneer at Christianity. The picture by West was purely imaginary. It was based on a tradition but Mr. Seilhamer showed its incongruity. While he denied the pageantry in the woods described by Clarkson and other imaginative historians, he made a distinction between the great treaty, so-called, and the Treaty tree. He thought it not improbable that more than one treaty with the Indians was made under the Kensington elm. These were mere dickers for land of which promises of amity and friendship were always a part.

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NOTES AND QU.

The following papers are among the archives of the Middlespring church and are printed for their better preservation:

Daniel Duncan, Sr., John Maclay, Jr., and John Heap sent the following notice bearing date of January 6, 1790, to Thomas Barr, collector of Middlespring congregation in Thomas McClelland's district:

Jany 6th 1790

Sir

Inclosed you have a subscription, toward the Expense of Building the Meeting House of Middle Spring, and and another subscription for the salary of the Revd Mr. Cooper. We earnestly request your Speedy attention to this Business as we wish to have all the Subscriptions both for the Meeting House and Mr. Cooper's Salary returned before the first day of next month. We would just Observe that the Necefsity of close application to this Business is very Urgent. Mr. Cooper's Salary has lain too long unpaid and his Necefsity for the Exertions of the Congregation call loudly on all concerned to make those payments that are justly due to him as the Subscriptions are to be returned on or before the first day of February Be pleased to apply to all those Persons who are in your District both those who hold seats & those who wish

to Join the Congregation who have come into your Quarter and Be disposed to Contribute toward support of the Gospel altho. they may not yet have Seats you will please to Request Payment may be made before the first day of next month of all Stipends already due and those who may wish to subscribe to the Support of the Pastor who have not yet done it, and have been Hearers please request Payment in some short time if not so soon as the above time—perhaps it may suit them about two months hence—any Subscriptions you may get for the purpose of Paying the Expense of the Meeting House you will please to Urge Payment of in the Course of two or Three months you will be pleased to Collect all you possibly can of Mr. Cooper's Stipends, as the Necefsity of the Case really requires it

We are Sir Your Obed Servs.
Daniel Duncan Sen
John Maclay Jun
John Heap

P. S. The money that may be received as Stipends please pay to Mr. Cooper and any Other Sums toward the House pay into the Hands of John McClay Esq

James Donlop Esq or
Matthew Henderson Esq
Trustees for Congn

John Maclay's account :

Middle Spring Congregation in acct. with John Maclay Esquire			
1791	Dr.		
Nov. 2d.	To balance due at Settlement this day.....	£56	12 11
	To Interest on £56 12 11 from 2d April 1786 till 2d Nov. 1791 is 5 yrs & 7 mo.....	18	19 4½
		£75	12 3½
To bal. due as per Contra.....			
To Int. on £58 15½ from 2d Nov. 1791 till 1792 is.....			
1791	Cr.		
Nov. 2d.	By Abm Smith his note	£ 5	7 0
	By James McKee do....	6	1 4
	By John Knox do.....	4	2 6
	By Jas Lourey do.....	2	
	By balance due.....	58	1 5½
		£75	12 3½

Resignation of David McKnight as trustee :

Shippensburgh Novr 3d 1792.

Sirs

As it is not in my power any longer to attend to the duties of Secretary to the Corporation; I now Resign that appointment; of which please to inform the Corporation that they May Act

Accordingly

I am Sir yr. Hble. Servt.

David McKnight

Jno. Heap Esq.

Presidt. of the Corporation

PEW RENTS.

These items of accounts show the rental of pews for the support of the pastor of Middle Spring church in 1794. Twenty-four pounds sterling would be a very high pew rent in any church in this valley in these days when a dollar has so much greater power of purchase:

Thomas Pomeroy To the Trustees of Middle Spring Congregation in the Counties of Cumberland & Franklin.

1794 Dr.
Nov 6. To One half pew No 25 in Meeting House..... £12 10 0

Supra Cr.
By 80 Bush Wheat delivd Jno G McCune..... £10 0 0
By Cash paid Jno Maclay Esq for Pulpit..... 15 0 10 15 0

Bal. due £1 15 0
James Herron To the Trustees of Middle Spring Congregation in the Counties of Cumberland & Franklin.

1794 Dr.
Nov 6 To One third Pew No 34 in Meeting House..... £9 3 4

William Young To the Trustees of Middle Spring Congregation in the Counties of Cumberland & Franklin.

1794 Dr.
Nov 6 To One Pew No 4 in Meeting House..... £24 0 0

Supra Cr.
By Amt Paid Jno Thompson..... 15 0 0

Bal. due £9 0 0
Charles Leiper Esq. Dr.
To ½ pew No 35..... £13 15 0

Cr.
By ½ Pew No. 6..... 9 13 4
Bal. 4 1 8

Affidavit of Joseph Culbertson
the old and new meeting houses:

April Term 1810

John Herron William Scott and others Trustees of Middle Spring Congregation

vs

Bernard Luts & Adam Cobaugh

Franklin County fs

Agreeable to a Rule of Court of Cumberland County

Appeared before the Subscriber one of the justices of the peace in and for the County of Franklin Joseph Culbertson and being Sworn according to law Question by plaintiff to this Deponent How long is it Since you first knew Middle Spring Congregation had a Meeting House where the old Grave Yard now is Answer by this Deponent I Incline to think about fifty years Question by plaintiff do you know

Since of Middle Spring Congregation building a new Meeting house near where the old Meeting house formerly stood Answer by this Deponent yes

Sworn and Subscribed before William Rippey at the House of Samuel Culbertson this 7th March 1816.

Jos. Culbertson

Wm. Rippey

Ω

The account of John McCune:

1816 The Trustees of Middle Spring Congregation in act with John McCune

To 1 Day Hunting Drafts and writing to Harrisburgh..... \$ 1 00
To 4 days attending Court..... 4 00
To Cash for Supeneys for wittnefs..... 0 25
To Two Days Taking witnefs..... 2 00
To Expences paid John Dunbarr..... 1 17
To Hawling Rye and Stacking..... 2 00
To Cash paid for Thrashing rye..... 1 53
To Bording Thrasher..... 1 00
To Cash paid for Nails for stable..... 0 50
To Cash paid for underpinning the house..... 0 50

1817 To Cash paid James Henderson for plaster..... 3 00
To Cash paid George Deal as Receipt..... 15 00
To Cash paid wheeler for Draft as Pr Rect..... 2 00
To 3 Days attending the Tryel of the land..... 3 00
To Expences at the Tryel of the land as Pr Bill..... 4 50

41 45
35 50

To Ballance Due Jno McCune..... 5 95

Crt.

By Cash Recd from William Scott Treasurer..... \$10 00
By Cash Recd for Twenty five & half Busl of Rye..... 25 50

35 50

C

The congregation's account with their pastor, Dr. John Moody, as audited by James Linn, John Nevin and Isaac Peebles:

Rev'd John Moody To the Treasurer of Middlespring congregation, Dr

To cash paid as pr Recept May 12th 1818..... \$357 32
To ditto paid as pr ditto Oct 5th 1818..... 50 34
To ditto paid as pr ditto Nov 30th 1818..... 16 00
To ditto paid as pr ditto Decr 1st 1818..... 51 12½
To ditto paid as pr ditto Decr 16th 1818..... 21 20
To ditto paid as pr ditto Jan 12th 1819..... 23 15
To ditto paid as pr ditto Jan 19th 1819..... 15 50
To ditto paid as pr ditto March 22d 1819..... 7 50
To ditto paid as pr ditto Apr 17th 1819..... 44 75

\$ 636 58½

To ditto paid as pr ditto May 22d 1819..... 28 55
To ditto paid as pr ditto May 31st 1819..... 5 72
To ditto paid as pr ditto June 16th 1819..... 5 00
To ditto paid as pr ditto Sep 11th 1819..... 8 10½
To ditto paid as pr ditto Oct 12th 1819..... 31 32½
To ditto paid as pr ditto Oct 21st 1819..... 2 43
To ditto paid as pr ditto Nov 20th 1819..... 4 89½
To ditto paid as pr ditto Dec 29th 1819..... 19 03

487 75

To ditto paid as pr ditto Feby 24th 1820.....	6 15	
To ditto paid as pr ditto March 22d 1820.....	20 76½	
To ditto paid as pr ditto Apr 3d 1820.....	25 12½	
Cash paid as pr Receipt May 4th 1820.....	25 00	52 64
Ditto paid as pr ditto May 9th 1820.....	302 21	
Ditto paid as pr ditto May 17th 1820.....	24 75	
Ditto paid as pr ditto Augt 5th 1820.....	18 00	
Ditto paid as pr ditto Augt 5th 1820.....	8 72	
Ditto paid as pr ditto Augt 12th 1820.....	5 00	483 68
Ditto paid as pr ditto Oct 16th 1820.....	57 71½	
Ditto paid as pr ditto Nov 26th 1820.....	11 94	
Ditto paid as pr ditto Dec 23d 1820.....	187 28	
Ditto paid as pr ditto Feby 21st 1820.....	64 09	
Ditto paid as pr ditto Feby 27th 1820.....	15 40½	
Ditto paid as pr ditto March 12th 1820.....	5 38½	
Ditto paid as pr ditto May 7th 1820.....	292 37½	634 20
Ditto paid as pr ditto June 16th 1821.....	79 35	
Ditto paid as pr ditto Augt 24th 1821.....	74 86	
Ditto paid as pr ditto Nov 9th 1821.....	43 60	
Ditto paid as pr ditto Oct 16th 1821.....	110 61	
Ditto paid as pr ditto Dec 25th 1821.....	23 38	331 80
Ditto paid as pr ditto Feby 2d 1822.....	22 67½	
Ditto paid as pr ditto Apr 1st 1822.....	16 00	
Ditto paid as pr ditto Apr 23d 1822.....	59 95	
Ditto paid as pr ditto Apr 23d 1822.....	403 58	
Ditto paid as pr ditto Sept 30th 1822.....	50 00	551 15½
Cash as pr Receipt July 4th 1822.....	13 40	
Ditto " " ditto Oct 4th " ".....	61 13	
Ditto " " ditto Oct 5th " ".....	7 82	
Ditto " " ditto Oct 29th " ".....	5 50	
Ditto " " ditto July 1st 1823.....	50 15	
Ditto " " ditto Mar 22d 1823.....	24 18	
Ditto " " ditto Apr 15th " ".....	48 36	
Ditto " " ditto May 9th " ".....	15 00	
Ditto " " ditto May 30th " ".....	387 68	
Ditto " " ditto Augt 12th " ".....	54 71½	667 93½
Ditto " " ditto Augt 12th " ".....	77 12	
Ditto " " ditto Dec 8th " ".....	6 56	
Ditto " " ditto Mar 18th 1824.....	35 62½	
Ditto " " ditto Apr 12th " ".....	7 74½	127 05
Ditto " " ditto May 12th " ".....	396 12½	
Ditto " " ditto May 19th " ".....	217 10	
Ditto " " ditto Oct 11th " ".....	24 21	
Ditto " " ditto Oct 19th " ".....	11 56½	
Ditto " " ditto Nov 17th " ".....	65 45	714 45
Total amount paid Mr Moody from the 12th May 1818 till the 17th Dec 1824.....		\$4586 85

By Mr Moody's claim on Middle-spring congregation for seven years salary from the till the at the rate of \$730 pe Year is..... \$5110 00
Deduct amt paid,..... 4586 85

Balance due Mr Moody..... 523 15
We the undersigned being a committee appointed by the Trustees of Middlespring congregation to settle with the Revd John Moody, do find in his favour the above stated sum of five hundred & twenty three Dollars and fifteen cents.
Dec 17th 1824
James Linn
John Nevln
Isaac Peebles
Committee

SOME NOTED CHARACTERS IN THE HISTORY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Public Opinion.

M. A. FOLTZ, *Dear Sir*:—Now then since the history of Eli Fisher has been so satisfactorily brought out by our friend, J. M. Cooper, who by the way is well informed as to the early history of Franklin county and Chambersburg, there were to my recollections six noted characters upon the stage of action. They were Frank Fox, Moll Bird, Eli Fisher, John Landis, a man by the name of McFall, McPhull, I do not know how the name was spelled, and "Alec" Orbison.

Of Frank Fox I know very little, except that there was such a man. My mother-in-law used to tell us of a Frank Fox who traveled through the country carrying a box or some fixture containing pictures or views of different kinds—which we would now call a "panorama"—which he would exhibit for a small compensation. Upon one occasion he became so sick before he had all the views turned out that they were afraid he would die on their hands.

Of "Moll Bird" I know nothing more than there was such a character. John Landis I knew. He was at our house different times, read his book, saw some of his pictures, heard him preach and knew his brother and relatives.

I very distinctly remember Eli Fisher and his "dog team." It used to be a great curiosity to us boys to see him coming along the road peddling dry goods and notions. We then lived on the road leading from Strasburg to St. Thomas. When first he came around he had one dog and a small wagon. When he next came around he had two dogs and a larger wagon. When he came around again he had three dogs and a still larger sized wagon. I have no recollection of seeing him with a horse and wagon, but know of him having one and going through the country peddling. I have some indistinct recollection of him being robbed somewhere across the mountains—it might have been some other peddler as there were quite a number at that time going through the country whom I knew.

He was just such a man to my recollection as my friend Cooper describes him, and seemed to me to be about 19 or 20 years old. So much for Eli Fisher. I never saw or heard of him afterwards until I saw the article in the OPINION, but had supposed him to have been dead long ago.

Mr. Fall or McPhull, of him as a character I know little, only he was what we would now call a "tramp." He "was a little aff." If he wanted money he would go to the bank and would always get some. Whether he imagined he owned stock or not I do not know. I knew him in about the beginning of the forties.

And now we come to the last, but not least, of the sextette under this head, "Alec" Orbison. Of him I need not say much, for it is in the memory of many now living, and is not so long since he passed from this stage of action, how the boys used to worry him, and how on the big "muster" and parade day he appeared in his old "regimentals." His displays were mostly confined to Chambersburg and vicinity.

With regard to Eli Fisher I would say the time referred to must have been (to

the best of my recollection) about the beginning of the thirties, as we moved to the place we then lived, 1828 or 1829, and it was a few years after that Fisher appeared on the scene. I am very glad and also very thankful to Mr. Cooper for the able articles he has given to the public, as well as for his history of Eli Fisher and others, and hope he may still continue his researches. I thought there must still someone be living besides myself who knew something of this noted character. I will now close this article hoping this may awaken interest in the history of someone else or some other subject.

I remain yours truly, S. D. S.
CHAMBERSBURG, Feb. 9, 1899.

From, *Repository*
Chambersburg, Pa.
Date, *Jan 19 1900*

COUNTY CENTENNIALS.

SOME VALUABLE HISTORICAL DATA IS GIVEN.

Many Pennsylvania Counties Are Due for Centennial Celebrations, if They So Desire, This Year. In 1904 a Lot More Can Jubilate.

Written for the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY by John M. Cooper

If all the counties in Pennsylvania were to follow the example of Franklin and some others and celebrate their Centennial there would be a gay time in the line of celebration in the old Keystone as the years rolled along; and if every county did what it has been suggested that old Mother Cumberland shall do this year—that is celebrate her sesqui-centennial—there would be a still gayer time.

This closing year of the nineteenth century affords greater opportunity for county centennial celebrations than will occur again until the closing year of the twentieth century shall be reached, for the closing year of the eighteenth century (the year 1800) stands credited with the creation of nearly twice as many counties as were created in any other year in the history of Pennsylvania. Beginning with the three counties created by William Penn directly after his arrival in his infant colony, I make up the following list of names and dates, for the information of the readers of the REPOSITORY:

A. D. 1682. Chester, Philadelphia and Bucks.

1729. Lancaster.

1749. York.

1750. Cumberland.

1752. Berks and Northampton.

1771. Bedford.

1772. Northumberland.

1773. Westmoreland.

1781. Washington.

1783. Fayette.

1784. Franklin and Montgomery.

1785. Dauphin.

1786. Luzerne.

1787. Huntingdon.

1788. Allegheny.

1789. Delaware and Mifflin.

1795. Somerset.

1796. Lycoming, Greene and Wayne.

1800. Armstrong, Adams, Butler, Beaver, Centre, Crawford, Erie, Mercer, Venango and Warren.

1803. Indiana.

1804. Jefferson, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Cambria and Clearfield.

1810. Bradford and Susquehanna.

1811. Schuylkill.

1812. Lehigh.

1813. Lebanon, Columbia and Union.

1814. Pike.

1820. Perry.

1831. Juniata.

1836. Monroe.

1839. Clarion and Clinton.

1842. Wyoming.

1843. Carbon and Elk.

1846. Blair.

1847. Sullivan.

1848. Forest.

1850. Fulton, Lawrence and Montour.

1855. Snyder.

1860. Cameron.

1878. Lackawanna.

From the list it will be seen that no less than ten counties were formed in the closing year (1800) of the eighteenth century and might celebrate their centennials in this (1900) the closing year of the nineteenth century, and I hope they will do it. If they should, and Cumberland should join in with a sesqui-centennial celebration, there would be an uncommon season of jollification in Pennsylvania this year. Another chance would occur in 1904, when six counties might celebrate the one hundredth year of their existence. After that not more than three could celebrate at one time before the year 2000, unless they did so on reaching their half century mark.

If any county in the commonwealth could show good reasons for holding a celebration twice in a century, Cumberland is that county. In her original form, and soon after her creation one hundred and fifty years ago, some of the most inter-

esting and some of the most important events in the American history occurred on her soil. In the year 1749 a French officer had been sent by the Governor General of Canada (then called New France) to take official possession of the country along the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, and he had placed leaden plates, bearing inscriptions at the mouths of principal streams, to certify the claim of France to the country. The plate deposited at the forks of the Ohio, (now Pittsburg,) was dated August 3, 1749, not quite six months before the formation of Cumberland county.

In June, 1852, when the county was in the second year of her existence, a conference was held at Logstown, an Indian village on the Ohio, fourteen miles below "the forks," between these commissioners and the chiefs of Indian tribes in that neighborhood, at which a dispute about lands on the Ohio which had been ceded by the Delawares in a treaty made at Lancaster in 1744 was adjusted, a matter of much importance. The next year (1753) the French decided to erect a fort at Logstown and another at "the forks," and the first move they made was to seize the storehouse of the English traders at Logstown, with skins and goods of various kinds valued at £20,000.

This act of hostility could not be passed over, and in October of the same year George Washington was dispatched by the Governor of Virginia to find the French commandant wherever he might be and demand to be informed of the intentions of the French. In the execution of this mission he traversed Cumberland county from a point somewhat northeast of what is now Cumberland, Md., to Le Boeuf, about where the town of Waterford stands, in Erie county, thus crossing nearly its whole diameter in the western part. His mission had no satisfactory result. Directly after his return to Virginia a company of troops were sent out to "the forks," and early in 1754 the first building was erected where Pittsburgh now stands. The French, however, took possession in April 1754, and built Fort Du Quesne and held it till 1758.

In the same year (1754) Washington, as Lieutenant Colonel, (Colonel Fry having died,) led a force of three hundred Virginians into Pennsylvania and defeated the French at the Great Meadows, killing Jumonville, their commander. Here Washington built Fort Necessity, but was compelled to surrender it to a large force of France, who laid siege to it before it was fully completed.

Braddock's expedition followed the next year, (1755) and sustained the terrible defeat which made it such a memorable event. The succeeding year (1756) Col. Armstrong, of Carlisle, led his celebrated expedition to Kittanning and inflicted terrible chastisement on the hostile Indians there. Hugh Mercer and James

Potter, whom Franklin county boasts among the former occupants of her soil, were Captains under Armstrong.

The next great event in the history of Cumberland county, and it is one of the great events in the history of the United States, was the expedition of Gen. Forbes, which marched through Cumberland county from her eastern end almost to her termination at the west, and captured the coveted and highly important point at the "fords of the Ohio," where Fort Duquesne gave way to Fort Pitt. This was the great turning point in the conflict between the English and the French in North America, and it was on what was then the soil of "Old Mother Cumberland" that this controlling act in a great drama was enacted; as it was also on her soil that Col. Bouquet, in 1763, vanquished the Indians after a long and fierce combat at Bushy Run, in what is now Westmoreland county. Many thrilling events connected with border warfare and Indian massacres also occurred within her ancient limits, but time and space forbid the attempt to detail them.

From, *North American*

Philadelphia Pa

Date, *Jan 24 - 1856*

Special Dispatch to The North American.

CHAMBERSBURG, January 23.

Insisting that the Seventh Day Baptist Monastical Society, of Snow Hill, near Quincy, this county, is extinct, the State has seized its property and will sell it, two-thirds of the proceeds of the sale going to the Commonwealth and the remaining one-third to the informer. The Auditor General's Department was last summer informed of the fact that there are no heirs to the property, and that it is no longer occupied by monks or nuns. Accordingly, Auditor General McCauley appointed Charles A. Suesserott, of this place, to escheat the estate. In accordance with the duties of his appointment he had a survey of the land made by County Surveyor Wingert, and retained counsel to look after the interests of the State. The surveyor found that the real estate consisted of 167 acres, upon which are erected a grist mill, the monastery, barns and shops.

The seizure by the State recalls interesting history in connection with the property, which is situated not far from Waynesboro, in what is known as Quincy township. Peter Lehman was supposed to be the founder of the institution, and his grave is about one-

fourth of a mile north of the main building. The place is commonly known as the nunnery. Lehman came to the southern part of Franklin county in 1795, or a few years earlier. He was a native of the Glades, Somerset county. He was a descendant of the denomination called Amish, or Omish, and adopted the belief of the church at Ephrata, Lancaster county. The monastery was first built and later the white church, across the creek, where, on the seventh day of the week, the members of the community and white frairs would worship together.

Religious meetings, small and large, have been held on the ground since 1776, and perhaps earlier, and are being held still. The first house erected on the ground was a log house, built in 1765, the land being purchased from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, then under the British government of 1763. The second house was built in 1793, the third in 1814, the fourth in 1835, the fifth in 1838, and the sixth in 1843. The meeting house was built in 1829 by subscription from the public of \$1600. Prior to the erection of the meeting house the meetings were held in the various houses, or from house to house. The most prosperous period at the Snow Hill

seems to have been from 1820 to 1840. The number of persons residing on the ground during that period ranged from twenty to thirty. It was contended that the Snow Hill Institute was the literary institute of the whole Ephrata persuasion, whose members chiefly reside in Lancaster, Cumberland, York, Bedford and Franklin counties.

In the Franklin county court to-day a petition was presented for a rule on the trustees to show cause why the property should not escheat to the State. The rule was made returnable in thirty days. The denomination has by no means deteriorated in this section of the State. Some of the most thrifty families in the Cumberland Valley are members of the Seventh Day Baptists. They do not look kindly upon the confiscation of the property by the State. They have been aware for some months that the State had taken active steps to confiscate and sell the property. The trustees have not yet taken steps for the retention of the property. What they may do remains to be seen. Their conservatism may prompt them to place no obstacles in the way. On the other hand, they may rise up and wage legal battle against what they term unlawful seizure of their property.

MASON AND DIXON

The line between the property of Lord Baltimore and the Penns aroused many disputes and much bad feeling in early times, and the King and his counsellors in England, could find no way of stop-

ping the quarrels, which frequently ended in bloodshed. Finally, in 1767, two famous English astronomers, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, made the survey and ran the line which established the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland. The work cost \$171,000, but it settled all trouble from that time to this.

The line runs along the southern border of our county, Franklin, and for 132 miles

every five miles is, or was, planted a stone bearing on this side the arms of Thomas and Richard Penn carved thereon, and on the Maryland side the arms of Lord Baltimore. The intermediate miles were marked by stones, upon which were

cut the letters "P" on this side and "M" upon the southern side.

A very few of these old milestones are now standing. The one shown in the cut is now at its old position at Highfield, along the Western Maryland Railroad. Most of them have been destroyed and even stolen. A farmer in Washington county, Md., has two of them in use as doorsteps at his house.

OLD MONASTERY SEIZED.

Historical Franklin County Nunnery Reverts to the State and Will Be Sold.

Under the direction of Auditor General McCauley the commonwealth of Pennsylvania has seized the estate of the Seventh Day Baptist Monastical society of Snow Hill, Franklin county, and it is likely that within a few years the "Nunnery," as it was known, will have been converted into dwelling houses or an industrial establishment. Under the laws of the state, when a nunnery ceased to be occupied it was to revert to the state, the informer to get one-third of the proceeds from the sale of the real estate and the state the remainder.

Last summer Auditor General McCauley became aware of the absence of nuns or monks at the nunnery, and appointed Charles A. Suesserott to escheat the estate. A survey was made several weeks ago, under the direction of County Surveyor Wingert, and the place found to contain 167 acres, having thereon an old grist mill, the monastery, barns and shops. It is generally believed the property was given to the monastical society by Andrew Snowberger, although in a circular issued by Obed Snowberger in 1888, it was set forth that Andrew Snowberger never gave anything away; that Peter Lehman had bought the property from Andrew Snowberger, and that it was he who founded the Snow Hill institute.

On the state records of 1763 there is found incorporated the "Monastic Society of Snow Hill." For years services were held from house to house on each seventh day of the week, wherein were "no fires kindled for making ready savory dishes." The annual love feast took place in Forest Temple, whence came Conrad Beissel, who in early life had been a monk in a German monastery, but who on his advent to this country became a member of the Mennonite settlement at Germantown, Pa. Beissel had been the leader of the denomination at the Ephrata colony in Lancaster county.

The flock here was without a leader until one of their number, Hannah, a prophetess, was thrice warned in a dream to "go out to meet mine anointed." In 1896 the bell tolled a requiem for Brother Obed and Sister Synope, the last of the Friars.

On the spot where "seer" and "seeres" met ere the nineteenth century had cast aside its swaddling bands was erected the Cloister for those who took upon themselves monastic vows, donning the caprician and cowl and gown of the Mother Superior at Ephrata. The nunnery building is now occupied by caretakers and its rooms thrown open only at the annual lovefeast. In Franklin county

court to-day a petition was presented asking for a rule on the trustees to show cause why there should not be a sale of the real estate. Whether the members of the society will be bidders remains to be seen. Certain it is that they are opposed to the sale, insisting that the state has no right to the property; that it belongs to the society and not to the state.

HAND ORGAN 200 YEARS OLD.

Interesting Relic Owned by a Resident of Franklin.

Franklin, Feb. 5 (Special).—James M. Deitrich removed to this city from New Castle last week, and among his effects was a curious and rare old hand organ, which is said to be more than 200 years old. The organ is about three feet high and two and a half feet long. It closely resembles the pipe organ of the churches, even to the possession of the pipes. It is played by turning a crank.

The instrument is said to have been made by Bernard Schmidt, a celebrated organ maker of the seventeenth century. During civil strife in England many of the finest organs were destroyed by the Puritans, and when an attempt was made to replace them thirty years later it was found the art had fallen into decay and Schmidt was brought from the continent to do the work.

